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Near East & South Asia

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Inter-Arab Affairs

Foreign Ministers Prepare for Baghdad Summit

Hold Working Sessions

JN2205105390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 22 May (INA)—The Arab foreign ministers began their first closed working session at 1130 today under Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

At 1115 today, the Arab foreign ministers concluded the opening session of their conference prior to the extraordinary Arab summit due to be held in Baghdad on 28 May.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Arab foreign ministers and the Arab League secretary general. He said: Our meeting is being held under very sensitive pan-Arab circumstances during which pan-Arab security is being exposed to very serious threats and challenges. This meeting will place the entire region and the Arab nation's future at a decisive crossroad. Based on this, our leaders decided to meet to confront these threats and challenges through collective action and with common responsibility.

He added: The Arab countries' response to Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's call for holding an urgent extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad expresses an awareness of the nature of the current stage and the dangers posed to the Arab nation's destiny. Foremost of these dangers to pan-Arab security is the premeditated large-scale Soviet Jewish emigration to Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. You discussed this issue previously at the Arab League Council's 93d ordinary session, which was held last March, during which you recommended that the Arab summit should convene as soon as possible to discuss the consequences of this emigration that poses grave dangers not only to the fraternal Palestinian people, but the entire Arab nation.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister spoke about the premeditated political and information campaign and hostile threats against Iraq and the embargo adopted by some states to prevent it from achieving technological and scientific progress. The Arab League Council had earlier held two extraordinary meetings to discuss this issue and issued statements and resolutions regarding the confrontation of this hostile campaign against Iraq and the Arab nation by the Zionist entity, the United States, Britain, and other circles participating in this campaign.

He pointed out that this campaign is undoubtedly political and informational preparation for a serious Zionist aggression against Iraq to deal a blow to its industrial and scientific achievements. He said: This aggression is aimed against Iraq because it is an Arab country that is committed to the Palestine question and the pan-Arab cause. The objective of this aggression is to keep the Zionist entity a hegemonic power that subjects the entire region to occupation, blackmail, and terrorism. He said that the Iraqi leadership and people express their high appreciation for this Arab solidarity. He said: Your presence in Baghdad under these circumstances is a significant symbolic indication of the strength of Arab solidarity.

He went on to say: We are watching the daily feverish escalation of the Zionist entity's aggression against the Palestinian people and their valiant intifadah in the occupied territories, the continuation of the massacres against our people and brothers, and the shameless determination to desecrate the Islamic and Christian holy places in Palestine. There are also the changes in the international arena, which motivated our preoccupation and worry. He pointed out that these threats and challenges, the premeditated and impudent hostile stands, and the international changes, have brought about a new dangerous stage, and therefore, this requires a profound analysis of the dangers and a comprehensive Arab stand to confront them.

Tariq 'Aziz said: This meeting is to prepare for the summit which will be held within a few days. Long preparations are not usually made for an emergency or extraordinary Arab summit because the Arab leaders are the ones who define the road and make the resolutions when they meet, and because the level of threats and dangers posed to pan-Arab security constitute a very clear indication of the level at which these issues should be tackled, which is the leaders level. However, in compliance with the wish of a number of our brothers, we called for this preparatory meeting which we hope will succeed in its task. As host state, we did not prepare too many working papers so as to allow this preparatory meeting to discuss all views and proposals objectively and with a constructive fraternal spirit in order to be able to submit useful proposals that will make the task of the summit easier.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed joy, delight, and pride in what is taking place in the Yemeni arena in terms of the blessed unionist action. He pointed out that the unity between the two parts of Yemen is a glorious historic action and a positive turning point in Arab life that necessitates our strong and effective support. We are pleased with and honored that the Baghdad summit will be the first Arab meeting in which Yemen will be represented by one delegation.

In their first closed session, the Arab foreign ministers discussed several draft resolutions, including resolutions on solidarity with Iraq, peace efforts in the Middle East, and making the Middle East a zone free of mass destruction weapons.

The draft resolutions due to be discussed at the conference deal respectively with the situation between Iraq and Iran and the use of technology and science in development. The conferees will also discuss a message to be addressed by the Arab summit to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush on

the Middle East situation and the factors that have contributed to its deterioration, and the hostile political and information campaign against Iraq.

Earlier, the conferees observed a one-minute silence in honor of the martyrs who fell in the massacre perpetrated by the Zionist occupation authorities against the sons of our Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi also delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of achieving Arab solidarity through bolstering the Arab will and relying on the intrinsic Arab resources in all fields to confront the foreign imperialist and Zionist threats and challenges.

Chedli Klibi said the Zionist entity is doing all it can to minimize the Palestinian intifadah internationally and to suppress it locally. For this purpose, this entity is using every means of oppression and persecution—seizing land by force, expelling Arab citizens, Judaizing Arab culture, and attacking Islamic and Christian sanctities and property. [passage omitted]

He said the large and growing number of Jewish immigrants, and the way in which the immigration was planned and implemented, came about under particular international circumstances and with a justification based on rights that clouded the mind so much that the real aims of this immigration, and its anti-peace designs, became difficult to see. We have the right to ask how these huge numbers of emigrants are being forced to go to Israel when the majority of them would rather emigrate to other countries and while the Zionist entity is determined to use both covert and overt means to settle them in the territories occupied in 1967—the territories that constitute the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question. [passage omitted]

Klibi said there is no need to explain that this new crime against the Palestinian people embodies extremely serious threats to all efforts to resolve the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict. [passage omitted]

He stressed that the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict have reached a turning point because of the new grievance of immigration and the international reaction, which lacks human conscience. It is against international ethics to give one group of people freedom at the expense of others—others who bear no responsibility for the tragedies that befell the Jews, neither in the past nor in the present. [passage omitted]

What makes the media and political campaign against Iraq serious, Klibi said, is the hints about the possibility of economic sanctions against this country for no reason other than its declaration that it intends to use all its means to defend its sovereignty and any part of the Arab homeland subjected to aggression. He pointed out that Israel is continuing its efforts to incite world opinion against Iraq and Arab countries. The purpose of pursuing this incitement is to create tension between Arab countries and some quarters in the world, Klibi said. [passage omitted]

He said: If the motive behind these campaigns in some European countries and the United States is concern for world peace and security, then the United Nations is available, which was established for this purpose. Why has Israel not been forced to sign international agreements that provide for the inspection of nuclear installations throughout the world? This would serve world peace and regional security better, and would be the best beginning for a peaceful solution to the Palestine question—a solution that brings about full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories including holy Jerusalem and, then, a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of UN resolutions and its Charter. [passage omitted]

The Arab League secretary general added that the current situation makes it imperative for us to exert persistent efforts to resolve all differences and division among our countries.

He said that Arab summits have understood the importance of clearing the Arab atmosphere and building Arab solidarity, and have adopted many resolutions to this effect. He stressed that recent world developments and challenges to the Arab homeland have underscored the fact that our unity lies in a unified front and that the confrontation of challenges can only be accomplished through closing Arab ranks and resolving any tension in relations between our countries.

Chedli Klibi said it is a source of hope that we see today the proclamation of unity between the two parts of Yemen, which had been divided by colonialist hegemony. By virtue of the Yemeni leadership's decision and the determination of the Yemeni people, Yemen is today restoring its unity, determined to proceed with its development firmly and seriously. We wish it full prosperity and permanent security and stability within its Arab family. [passage omitted]

State of Palestine foreign minister Faruq Qaddumi delivered a speech in which he praised Iraq's role as host of this Arab meeting. He thanked the Arab brothers for responding to the Palestinian call to hold an Arab summit conference to discuss pan- Arab issues, primarily, the Palestine question, which is now going through a decisive and historic stage.

He said: I shall not forget the recommendations you made to convene an Arab summit to discuss the issue of Jewish emigration to Palestine in the last round of your honorable council in March of this year.

He added: Meeting in Baghdad has a very important significance because Iraq represents a victorious Arab knight, a pan-Arab defensive shield, and a solid foundation. We have opposed Jewish emigration in our continuous international contacts and pressure to make it stop. Unfortunately, however, it has increased to the extent

where it has become a danger hanging over all our heads and augurs ominous obstacles ahead. The Israeli enemy, with American blessings, is preparing a new aggression, a surprise attack on the Arab nation, and the occupation of more Arab territories in order to reach the outskirts of Arab oil fields.

He said that Iraq has been subjected to one of the ugliest and most oppressive media campaigns by known Western countries. Libya is also constantly subjected to threats. At the same time, hope for a positive international effort to support the Palestinian and Arab peace process is diminishing. The enemies and their allies have flooded the international political market with illusory initiatives that have wasted our efforts and time. We have noticed the ebbing of some of our friends' energy, the preoccupation of others with other matters, and a weakening of interest in those who previously indicated eagerness to bring the Arab-Israeli conflict to a just and peaceful settlement.

He said that, in connection with these changes, Israel has increased its stubbornness and aggression, rejected all constructive initiatives, and stepped up its terrorist and indiscriminate measures against the Palestinian people. Despite all that, it has not been sufficiently reprimanded or blamed by world opinion and has continued to organize Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. It finds people to help and cooperate with it in European countries and elsewhere. It has brought over tens of thousands of Jewish emigrants who have settled in our occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, thus confirming its policy of entrenching the occupation and its intention to launch a new attack.

He adds: Yesterday, Israel committed a new crime—another of its crimes to eliminate the [Palestinian] race inside our occupied territories. Hundreds of martyrs and injured have been the victims of these crimes, which are perpetrated to implement the Israeli scheme to eliminate the Palestinian people in an atmosphere of terror and anxiety. Our people have stood fast, however, and agreed solidly and unanimously over responding to this aggression.

He said that the Israeli enemy gives us only one option, which is to continue the bloody struggle. The truth is that, as Arabs, we have not hesitated to sacrifice thousands of martyrs for the sake of a peaceful and just solution guaranteeing our national and inalienable rights.

He added that the Israeli enemy has rejected and denied everything while continuing to entrench its occupation of the Palestinian territories—as though they were part of its eternal entity in an age where racist regimes have been eliminated, colonization has ceased, and the doors of democracy have been thrown wide open.

Qaddumi said that the world now sees us as one nation and that our strength is being taken into account in the era of international detente. He said we must cooperate to promote our strength and work hard and sincerely to build up our own resources. We must develop our defensive capabilities with strong resolve and promote our deterrent powers so we can demand peace from a position of strength and capability. We must work to regain our pan-Arab rights without encroaching on the rights of others. We must avert harm to our nation and should try not to commit aggression, Qaddumi said.

Qaddumi noted that having a just cause is not enough: We need material, political, and economic power to promote this cause. The Arabs possess more factors of awakening, development, and growth than others. Let each one of us contribute as much as we can to building the pan-Arab edifice. We have learned hard lessons during our bitter past experience and we have paid a high price for the differences and divisions in our inter-Arab relations.

Concluding his speech, Qaddumi said: On this occasion, I greet the two parts of fraternal Yemen on their unity. I also reiterate my gratitude for fraternal Iraq, led by the brave leader Saddam Husayn, and the militant Iraqi people for their hospitality. We hope that our meetings will be a good beginning for a new era in our Arab relations and our common Arab course, he said. [passage omitted]

The head of the Yemeni delegation, Sha'i' Muhsin Muhammad, made a speech in which he expressed his deep gratitude and appreciation to the Arab foreign ministers in the name of the Yemeni people for joining the Yemeni people in celebrating their unity.

He also voiced the hope that this unity will be a brick in the edifice of comprehensive Arab unity, helping to achieve the Arab nation's glory and strength. He said: On this dear occasion, on behalf of the Yemeni people, we express our pride in Iraq and its brave people under the leadership of Saddam Husayn, who has supported us under all circumstances.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal also spoke. He said the Yemeni unity proclamation comes at a time of delicate circumstances and serious challenges to the Arab nation that threaten pan-Arab security.

He said that the Saudi king, government, and people voice their happiness and joy on the important occasion of proclaiming unity between the two parts of Yemen.

'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said in his speech that the proclamation of unity between the two parts of Yemen is an important step in promoting joint Arab action. He welcomed, and voiced Egypt's happiness over, the proclamation of Yemeni unity.

In a speech on behalf of the Arab Maghreb states, Tunisian Foreign Minister Ismail Khelil said that Yemeni unity responds to the will of the Arab people and constitutes a new brick in the edifice of comprehensive Arab unity. He warmly saluted the efforts of the Yemeni leaders and people on behalf of the Arab Maghrib Union states.

Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf Bin-'Alawi Bin-'Abdallah gave a speech on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council states. He expressed his happiness over the proclamation of Yemeni Unity and reaffirmed the need

for increasing fraternal cooperation with the unity state to help it promote stability, cooperation, integration, and development for all the Arab states in the region.

Speaking in the name of the Arab Cooperation Council states, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim expressed pleasure and joy over the proclamation of Yemeni unity, saying that it represents a qualitative addition to cherished comprehensive Arab unity. [passage omitted]

The Arab foreign ministers held a second working session, with the members of the Arab delegations present, to continue discussion of the agenda and the draft resolutions presented to them by the member states.

The foreign ministers ended their session this afternoon and will hold their third working session later this evening.

Statement Condemns 'Zionist Crime'

JN2205195090 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] At 1830 today, the Arab foreign ministers resumed their meetings with a third working session to finalize discussion of the topics listed on the agenda of the conference. In a statement issued during their evening session, the Arab foreign ministers condemned the deplorable Zionist crime against the Palestinian workers inside the occupied territory. Following is the text of the statement:

Statement of the preparatory conference for the Arab foreign ministers:

The preparatory conference of the Arab countries' foreign ministers convening in Baghdad on 27 Shawwal 1410 Hejira, corresponding to 22 May 1990 a.d., reviewed the facts of the latest bestial crime committed by the Israelis on 20 May 1990, of opening fire on Palestinian workers outside Rishon Leziyyon colony in the heart of occupied Palestine killing eight and injuring seven others.

The responsibility for this new terrorist Zionist crime is that of the Israeli Government. The crime is a part of the state's organized terrorism and aggressive policies, which are based on blind maliciousness and loathed racism and whose objective is to terrorize the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and expel them from their homeland to prepare for absorbing more settlers.

This massacre is considered a flagrant example of Israeli practices against human rights, international charters, and international law, especially the fourth Geneva convention of 1949, which commits its parties to guarantee the correct application of its clauses as an individual and group responsibility.

This type of crime of extermination against the Palestinian people is a crime against humanity. It will not stop the struggle of the Palestinian people, as it could not be stopped earlier by Israel's use of banned weapons such as poison and chemical gases.

It should be said here that the use of the veto in the UN Security Council to prevent the condemnation of such crimes against the Palestinian people encourages the Israeli rulers to continue their aggressive policy and to challenge the international community's will by rejecting international resolutions, ignoring them and human rights, and obstructing the peace process in the region.

The U.S. position of unlimited support for Israel contradicts the U.S. Administration's pronouncements on defending human rights. The Arab foreign ministers demand that the U.S. Administration condemn the criminal behavior of the Israeli rulers and stop providing material support and political protection to Israel so long as it continues to defy international opinion and rejects peace based on justice.

Continuing Israeli operations of extermination against the Palestinian people reaffirm the need for the international community, and the UN Security Council in particular, to shoulder their responsibilities to maintain international peace and security by imposing sanctions on Israel in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and to protect the Palestinian people from the Israeli occupier's oppression by administering the affairs of the occupied territories, on a temporary basis, to ensure the security and rights of the Palestinian people.

While expressing their condemnation and rejection of this deplorable Israeli crime against the Palestinian people, the Arab foreign ministers reaffirm their conviction that the only practical pan-Arab response to the Israeli terrorist policies and practices can be through complete Arab support for the Palestinian intifadah, rallying all Arab strength, and taking action in the international arena along with states, organizations, and bodies, to make them assume their responsibilities of stopping Zionist arrogance, ending the occupation, and restoring Palestinian national rights.

Tariq 'Aziz Comments on Session

JN2205195290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 May (INA)—[passage omitted] The Arab foreign ministers concluded their third working session at 2030 today.

Mr. Tariq 'Aziz, [Iraqi] deputy prime minister and foreign minister, announced in a statement to reporters after the session that the Arab foreign ministers had approved during their meeting today a statement concerning the crimes committed by the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

He said the foreign ministers discussed the conference's agenda. They agreed on a working plan in this respect to form a drafting committee. The drafting committee's results will be presented to the conference tomorrow.

He added that the conference will hold another working session tomorrow to discuss the results concerning the agenda reached by the drafting committee's meetings

this evening. It should be noted here that the drafting committee, which is chaired by Iraq, includes Algeria, Palestine, Egypt, Tunis, Kuwait, Somalia, and Libya.

INA has learned that the discussions in the working session held by the Arab foreign ministers today were characterized by complete frankness and clarity with the aim of preserving the higher pan-Arab interests of the Arab nation and seeking to define a principled Arab political [word indistinct] so that the world, especially the superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States—will understand the legitimate interests of the Arab nation.

The Arab foreign ministers are expected to resume their meetings at (?1000) tomorrow.

Arab Leaders Urge al-Asad To Attend Summit

LD2305085290 Kuwait KUNA in English 0722 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Kuwait, May 23 (KUNA)—Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has expressed hope that Syria would attend an emergency Arab summit, amid reports that a number of Arab leaders were trying to persuade the Syrian president to attend. Shaykh Sabah, in a statement published Wednesday in Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA', said he hoped the reasons Syria might not attend the summit would be eliminated. He made the statement Tuesday in Baghdad where he and Arab foreign ministers met to set the stage for the emergency summit planned for May 28 in the Iraqi capital.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed al-Ghazali was also quoted by AL-ANBA' as saying his country was still trying to secure Syria's participation in the summit. Al-Ghazali visited Damascus last week and discussed the summit with al-Asad.

Syria, which has a longstanding ideological dispute with Iraq, has expressed reservations at the summit's venue and wanted the proposed agenda to be expanded. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's envoy to al-Asad was told in Damascus two days ago Syria supports the summit call but believes the conference should be well-prepared for. Syria's response to the formal invitation to the summit left the door open for Damascus for a last minute change of heart, analysts said.

AL-ANBA', meanwhile, reported in a dispatch from Damascus that at least four Arab heads of state would stop in Damascus en route to Baghdad to try and convince al-Asad to attend the summit. Quoting "well-informed" sources, the paper said the effort is undertaken by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Yemen President 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Salih, and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, who himself is still at odds with al-Asad.

The paper indicated that there were growing signs that al-Asad's participation in the summit was becoming more likely. It quoted observers in the Syrian capital as saying they saw an implicit Syrian approval to attend the summit in the fine print of al-Asad's reply to the Iraqi president's message.

The Iraqi justice minister who went to Damascus to invite al-Asad to the summit was told by the Syrian president that Syria would stand by Iraq in the face of any aggression. The observers noted that al-Asad's response had an unmistakenly friendly tone, which could be the beginning of the ice-breaking between Damascus and Baghdad.

Arab Envoys Urge 'Effective' U.S. Stand on Israel

LD2305083190 Kuwait KUNA in English 0700 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Washington, May 23 (KUNA)—Kuwait's Ambassador to the U.S. Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah, acting on behalf of the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Washington, Tuesday urged the U.S. Government to adopt a more effective and positive role in restraining Israeli practices against innocent Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Acting in accordance with a decision taken by the Council of Arab Ambassadors, Shaykh Sa'ud met with U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Robert Kimmit to discuss all aspects of the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories.

Responding to a question by KUNA after the meeting, the Kuwaiti ambassador said he had expressed to Kimmit Arab concern about the U.S. position and role concerning the Israeli treatment of inhabitants in the occupied territories. In particular, the Arabs were not satisfied with the mild statements that have been coming out of the State Department and White House, simply expressing "regrets" and "voicing" U.S. concern about what is happening.

Shaykh Sa'ud said he urged the administration to asume responsibilities in ensuring the necessary measures and mechanism to protect the well-being of the civilian population in the occupied territories.

The Arabs want the Bush Administration to adopt more positive and effective measures vis-a-vis Israeli practices in the occupied territories. More specifically, this U.S. position should be reflected through its stand at the U.N. Security Council, which is expected to meet soon to debate the latest flareup in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Arabs have warned that the whole peace process backed by the U.S. might be jeopardized unless the U.S. acts fast in restraining the latest Israeli behavior.

The Arab countries are reportedly urging the administration to approve the granting of a visa to Palestinian president and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to address the Security Council at the United Nations. But the State Department declared at noon Tuesday that so far it has not received a request for a visa from 'Arafat. The visa

request is being considered by the Arabs as a "litmus test" of U.S. intentions and actions.

Paper: Fewer Soviet Jews To Emigrate to Israel

LD2305083990 Kuwait KUNA in English 0743 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Kuwait, May 23 (KUNA)—The Soviet Union has reached an agreement with foreign countries that would lead to a reduction in the Soviet Jews who emigrate to Israel, according to a press report published here Wednesday. Quoting ranking Arab official sources, AL-QABAS daily newspaper said this has been conveyed in a message sent to a number of Arab governments and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. According to the paper, the message said that the agreement stipulates that these foreign countries, which were not named, would receive big numbers of Soviet Jewish emigrants.

The message was received by Arab countries at a time preparations are under way for the extraordinary Arab summit conference, scheduled to be held in Baghdad may 28. The paper quoted a ranking Arab official, who was not named, as saying that this new Soviet step is "a gift by President Mikhail Gorbachev to the Baghdad summit."

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Plans To Attend Security Council Meeting

LD2205205590 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Brother leader and president Abu-Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], head of the state of Palestine, announced yesterday in Baghdad that he decided to participate in the emergency meeting of the UN Security Council, requested by the PLO, to discuss the Israeli crime that claimed nine Palestinian workers as victims on 20 May.

Brother leader and president Abu-Ammar said that he would go to New York if the U.S. Administration granted him an entry visa; otherwise, we would work towards holding the UN Security Council meeting outside the United States.

At a news conference at his Baghdad residence, he stressed the importance of holding the UN Security Council meeting. He said: The issue of the meeting and its place have become the responsibility of the UN General Secretariat. He said: We will ask for international protection for the sons of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

He asked U.S. President George Bush not to disappoint human rights again this time and not to protect the Israeli crimes by using the veto weapon as the United States did in the past through its representative to the UN Security Council.

Brother Abu-Ammar stressed that the PLO would also ask for sanctions against Israel, similar to those imposed in the past in the case of the South African regime.

The brother president criticized the Greek Government's resolution to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. He said: Has the Greek president not found a better time for announcing his country's recognition of Israel than today? How could he forget that the aggression in east Jerusalem was aimed against the Eastern Church?

He also condemned yesterday's aggression against the French tourists in Amman. He said: This is an act of sabotage, and we completely condemn it, because it is aimed against the security and stability in Jordan; it is aimed at harming the Arab image; it is aimed at sabotaging Arab-European relations; and it is aimed at covering up the Israeli crime that occurred in the occupied territories on 20 May.

The PLO asked the UN secretry general to adopt the necessary measure in order that brother president Yasir 'Arafat could obtain an entry visa to the United States.

Brother Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the state of Palestine's permanent observer at the UN, yesterday submitted a request in this concern to Mr. Perez de Cuellar. He said: The UN now should conduct its contacts with the U.S. authorities in this concern.

Hani al-Hasan Notes 'Interest' in Bush Statement

NC2305095690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0851 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Cairo, 23 May (MENA)—Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat, has stated that the transfer of the UN Security Council session from New York to Geneva—so that the Palestinian president could attend the council's discussions of the Israeli actions against the Palestinian people, following the U.S. Administration's refusal to grant him an entry visa [as received]—constitutes a new affirmation of the international community's solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

In a statement to MENA, the Palestinian official expressed the Palestinian leadership's interest in U.S. President George Bush's statement today that expressions of regret are not sufficient and called for political action in the wake of the Israeli acts of violence against Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Hani al-Hasan said: We must view this statement by the U.S. President with caution and sobriety in order to see if the U.S. Administration really translates words into deeds or whether this statement is intended only to appease the Arab summit for which preparations are being made in Baghdad.

He added: We were dissatisfied with the way the U.S. Administration's official spokeswoman confined herself to mere expressions of regret when she commented on the massacre perpetrated by an Israeli soldier against our people last Sunday.

PLO Ready for 'Immediate Negotiations' With Israel

LD2205234390 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The PLO has reiterated its readiness to start immediate negotiations with Israel's government in order to put an end to the occupation and establish an independent state of Palestine. This came in a statement by Bassam Abu-Sharif, the Palestinian president's adviser, a copy of which was received by TAP yesterday [22 May] evening. Abu Sharif also said that the PLO considers the United states as the party capable of opening the door to negotiations in order to implement President George Bush and the U.S. Administration's promises to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Hani al-Hasan on Syrian Visit, Israeli Policy

NC2305093390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0818 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Cairo, 23 May (MENA)—Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat, announced, following his visit to Syria which ended yesterday, that Egypt, Algeria, Libya, and the PLO are making great efforts and using all possible methods to secure Syrian participatation in the Arab summit due to open in Baghdad next Monday.

In a statement today, al-Hasan said that his visit to Damascus, during which he met with some Syrian officials, was part of the Palestinian mediation [between Syria and Iraq]. He emphasized the need to end the disputes among Arab countries which have seriously affected Arab action.

The Palestinian president's adviser also commented on Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres' call for Jordan to state its willingness to negotiate directly with Israel, saying that Peres always calls for the Jordanian option. He noted that Peres does not speak of peace when he is in power, as is proved by the London document he signed with former Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al- Rifa'i.

Hani al-Hasan stressed that the PLO wants peace but will not beg for it. He pointed out that the PLO has declared its desire for peace, but Israel daily demonstrates its rejection of peace by using all means of repression and murder against innocent Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories.

Hani al-Hasan added that Israel is currently preparing for war as a prelude to expelling the Palestinians from their land. He remarked that to say there is currently no government in Israel does not mean that there is no danger of war. He said that Israel is currently seeking, through Zionist immigration to the occupied territories, to expand its territory and kill or expel Palestinians as a way of resolving its internal problems.

Hani al-Hasan announced that the PLO will submit a Palestinian working paper designed to create a front against Israel and halt its hostile expansion in the occupied territories. He said this expansion must be confronted by stopping all forms of immigration to the occupied territories.

Hani al-Hasan is a member of the Palestinian delegation to the Socialist International meeting in Cairo.

Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh Comments on Baghdad Summit

JN2105192290 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 May 90

[Excerpts] Mr. Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Information Department, held a news conference at noon today. He discussed the recent Israeli crime and the extraordinary Arab summit; he also denounced the criminal act carried out by a gunman against a bus carrying a tourist group in Amman today. He then touched on a number of issues and developments in the Arab arena.

'Abd-Rabbuh said that the crimes committed by the Israeli army yesterday are part of its daily crimes and send a message to the Arab nation that the Israeli danger to pan-Arab security is real, and that the forthcoming Arab summit should rise to the level of these dangers:

[Begin 'Abd-Rabbuh recording] We denounce any act directed against civilians. [passage omitted]

We reviewed with our brothers here and with the foreign minister yesterday and the day before yesterday topics that the PLO will submit to the Baghdad summit. These topics deal with ways to confront the current dangers of the immigration and to achieve high-level Arab coordination in the economic, defense, and political spheres. We also hope that the summit will constitute a sound start for the Arab countries to deal with each other and with the world as one regional bloc that has joint interests, and also to define bases for its relations with the various international blocs in light of its pan-Arab interests. We have tangible and practical suggestions, and we will present them to the Arab foreign ministers' meeting tomorrow.

Moreover, there are a number of proposals to support the intifadah in implementation of the resolutions taken by the Algiers and Casablanca summits. In addition, there are the recent developments which require Arabs to move away from talking about secondary issues to a deeper discussion of how to defend their interests and their pan-Arab security. [end recording]

Habash Urges PLO Response to 'Barbarous Massacre'

JN2205213190 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Damascus, 22 May (SANA)—Dr. George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], held a news conference yesterday with press and media representatives and reporters of Arab and foreign news agencies working in Damascus.

Beginning the news conference, Dr. George Habash condemned the indescribably barbarous massacre carried out by the Zionists against a group of unarmed Palestinian people and against the Palestinian people's masses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip the day before yesterday.

Habash added: The blood that has been spilled requires the PLO leadership to shed the delusions in which it has engrossed itself and act promptly and work seriously on the basis that the intifadah is the axis of its efforts. The PLO leadership must also think of all possible ways to escalate and maintain the intifadah until the objectives of freedom and independence have been reached.

Habash went on to say: We have the right to address the international community and to ask the United Nations in particular and all international bodies in general to secure the protection of our people in the occupied territories and to place Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip under UN trusteeship.

Dr. Habash urged all nations to impose sanctions on Israel and to defend Palestinian human rights, which are being undermined by Israel, particularly given the fact that the United States and many other nations are talking a great deal about human rights, but overlooking the Palestinian Arab's human rights.

Egypt

Mubarak Comments on Outcome of Five-Nation Tour

JN2305103190 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 20 May 90 pp 1, 2

[Report by Chief Editor Mahfuz al-Ansari on remarks by President Husni Mubarak to chief editors of Egyptian newspapers on the plane taking him back home from London on 18 May]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak described his nine-day tour of five Arab, Asian, and European states as successful and as having achieved all its aims. The president said the results of this tour will be clearly reflected in the form of fruitful and effective cooperation based on mutual benefit between Egypt and these countries (Oman, China, Democratic Korea, the Soviet Union, and Britain).

He said: Egypt was highly regarded in all the capitals we visited, and all were eager to extend assistance and widen cooperation in all the political, economic, trade, and industrial spheres.

In the political sphere, the president revealed all these states appreciated Egypt's efforts to promote the peace process and expressed their readiness to contribute to establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He said: The Egyptian initiative to declare the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction won the support of all. Moreover, my talks on the subject of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union received full understanding, especially regarding drawing a balance between the human right to emigrate and travel on the one hand, and the Palestinian people's rights and respect of the sanctity of the occupied territories on the other.

The president added he discussed what can be achieved regarding this, whether on the level of the UN Security Council or the two superpowers, and what guarantees the international community can offer to prevent settlement in the West Bank and Gaza.

The president disclosed part of his talks with Margaret Thatcher on Britain's relations with Iraq and Libya, indicating he sensed her readiness to settle outstanding differences.

The president said he invited all the leaders he met to visit Egypt, and they welcomed this invitation and promised to pay visits at a suitable time.

The president said: My talks with the leaders I met were not confined to Egypt's relations with them, but also dealt with the situation in Africa and the Third World countries, the problems facing the world, and the need for these states to stand by our side to help development in the developing countries.

In the economic sphere, the president stressed all states' readiness to promote cooperation with Egypt in all areas, such as developing industry and agriculture, participating in the infrastructure and housing projects within the framework of joint ventures, increasing the volume of trade exchange, and encouraging the exchange of goods based on equal deals, as these states are considered a large market for Egyptian products.

He said these countries' experience in the field of increasing fish wealth and agricultural production was completely placed at Egypt's disposal, and they were fully prepared to help us in this respect and contribute to the multifaceted Egyptian industrial development program. Regarding this, the president pointed out the PRC expressed its readiness to contribute to Egypt's ventures, whether by participating in joint ventures or extending expertise, particularly in the field of agriculture and fish wealth.

Democratic Korea also showed full understanding and support for Egyptian and Arab causes and willingness to participate in Egyptian ventures, particularly in construction and agriculture.

The president said his talks with President Gorbachev in the Soviet Union were frank and direct, and that the USSR responded positively to all topics discussed, whether in the political or economic spheres. He said: President Gorbachev was interested to hear what we are doing in Egypt in the field of industry, the method of work, and the activities of the private and public sectors.

In the meantime, [Planning Minister] Dr. al-Janzuri and his Soviet counterpart discussed economic and trade cooperation, and they signed a framework agreement regarding this.

It was agreed the Soviet Union would develop and modernize the iron and steel plant in Hulwan, the coke and chemicals factory, the thermal plant, Yasin Glass Factory, and the aluminum complex in Naj' Hammadi. It was also agreed to install a coal-operated electric power station in 'Uyun Musa.

Dr. al-Janzuri and his Soviet counterpart agreed a senior Egyptian delegation soon would visit the Soviet Union to discuss Soviet participation in the implementation of some of the Egyptian development projects, particularly the establishment of a flat glass factory in the city of 10 Ramadan, the "electrode" factory for electric welding, a manganese factory in Abu Zanimah, the modernization of the shipyard in Alexandria, establishment of an irrigation project in Wadi al-Nuqrah, a complex of hydrology warehouses in 'Ataqah in Suez, a new iron and steel complex with a special port for it on the Red Sea, and a fertliizer plant in Hulwan.

President Mubarak said an agreement was reached last year on debts, which amounted to 670 million Egyptian pounds to be paid over 19 years with a six-year grace period after the cancellation of all interest. The installment does not exceed 34 million pounds and can be paid off with Egyptian goods.

Regarding talks on the Middle East and tension between Iraq and Israel, the president said he held intensive contacts with the Israeli leaders, who pledged Israel would not be the first to undertake a military action and said they seek peace and stability. The president stressed Iraq also will not be the first to undertake any military action against Israel, and that none of the Arab countries harbors any hostile intentions against anyone.

Regarding his talks with Thatcher, the president said they dealt with bilateral relations and the need to promote bilateral cooperation and with the situation in the Middle East and the peace issue. He added that a good and cordial atmosphere permeated the talks, as well as a desire to maintain joint cooperation.

Regarding talks with U.S. Secretary of State Baker in Moscow, the president said Middle East peace was one of the important topics of discussion. The Egyptian-U.S. relations and the way to boost them were also discussed, he said. The president said Egypt is a central state in the region and cannot be ignored, and all are eager to maintain friendship, cooperation, and consultation with it on the major issues in the region.

Reportage on Visit by Israel's Shim'on Peres

Meets Mubarak, Comments

NC2205125490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] Cairo, 22 May (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a series of meetings today with the heads of delegations taking part in the Socialist International conference, which began its work today at the National Democratic Party headquarters in Cairo. Among those he received was Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. [passage omitted]

The president also received Shim'on Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party, who said after the meeting that he had the honor of meeting with President Mubarak. Peres said: I can generally say Egypt has become the key to maintaining and perpetuating peace in the region in which we live.

Peres added: I believe President Mubarak is a great personality who is maintaining the strategy. We encounter many problems in our democratic system in view of differences of opinion. He added: I believe we should carry on with the peace process, because of its importance for our people, our state, and the entire region. He expressed the belief time should not be wasted, saying: We can meet with a Palestinian delegation to initiate rational talks. [passage omitted]

Cited on Palestinian Talks

NC2205144490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1312 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA)—Israel's Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres has said he came out of his meeting with President Husni Mubarak with a good impression. He added he believes President Mubarak can play an important role in a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.

Peres, who is taking part in the Socialist Inernational meetings that began today in Cairo, said he supports the participation of a Palestinian delegation in the talks, but does not support the PLO participating. Speaking to MENA, Peres said Palestinians from the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem may be part of the Palestinian delegation.

Answering a question on the prospects for resolving the Golan problem with Syria, Peres said that for the moment, all efforts should be concentrated on resolving the Palestinian issue, and that these efforts should receive every possible backing.

Addresses Socialist International

NC2205152890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA)—Israel's Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres has said he does not support the settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied Arab territories, adding that they should be settled in the Negev Desert.

Peres pointed out the total area of the West Bank and Gaza is not over 4,000 square km, while half of Israel is uninhabited.

In a speech which he delivered today at the first session of the Socialist International conference in Cairo, Peres said Arab countries have misgivings about the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, but the real goal of that immigration is not to occupy the land of others.

Peres recalled that when the Labor Party was part of the ruling coalition in Israel, it opposed the establishment of settlements in land inhabited by Palestinians.

Peres said that for the first time in Israel's history, the Labor Party was able to bring down the government because of the peace process. The Labor Party, he said, agreed to the formation of a Palestinian delegation comprising 10 members, including two of the Palestinians who were deported from Israel and at least one of those living in East Jerusalem, to hold talks with an Israeli delegation. The two delegations were to meet in Cairo with the participation of [bi musharakat] Egypt and the United States.

Peres said a dialogue should be held with the Palestinians with the aim of finding a complete solution to the problem. Peres said peace cannot be made with the Palestinians without talking to them, exactly as it cannot be made with the Israelis without talking to them.

Peres said we are seeking a solution by holding a meeting among the Palestinian and Israeli delegations in Cairo in preparation for holding free elections in the West Bank and Gaza. The Palestinians will have the freedom of expression, and after that, we will talk about political independence within a period of three to five years, Peres noted.

In his speech, Peres said the Labor Party tried to form a government after the collapse of the coalition government. The Labor Party at that time had 61 votes, a majority of one vote, but then lost that vote at the last minute and was not able to form a government, he said.

Peres said most of the Israelis support peace, but they have to pay the price of peace if they are serious and if they intend to back their words with deeds.

Peres said there is a Palestinian people who have the right to obtain justice and to express themselves. The solution for us and for them is through mutual respect, compromise, dialogue, and a reciprocal attempt to understand one another. He cited the peace with Egypt as a case in point.

Peres said Eastern Europe now is undergoing remarkable upheavals for the sake of peace, and that we hope peace also will prevail in the Middle East. He said European countries will be busy working to achieve unity by the year 1992 and will not be able to concentrate their attention on the problems in the Mediterranean region. Peres called for removing the barriers restricting travel and trade among the Middle East countries, in the fashion of the current developments in Western Europe.

Peres said the Mediterranean could become an area of great attraction in the world through the encouragement of tourism among the Mediterranean countries. This will help bring the nations of these countries closer, he added.

Peres said Israel does not seek to occupy any land, for the welfare of nations is not to be measured by the land they have, but the technology they master. He gave an example by noting that Japan, though smaller than the USSR, is more economically advanced.

Peres also praised the policy of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the emigration of Soviet Jews.

'Strongly-Worded' Message to Shamir on Killings

JN2205211690 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 May 90

[Mustafa Bakri dispatch from Cairo]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] It has been learned in Cairo that the Israeli massacre of Palestinian workers near Tel Aviv was planned and known about by four Israeli Army officers, headed by Ari'el Sharon. The four officers are Da'id Norin, Charles Linco, Shamir Lon, and 'Ezra Cohen [names as heard]. Reliable sources indicated it was planned to kill over 50 Palestinians in this massacre, and one soldier was assigned to carry it out. It also was learned this massacre is only a step toward terminating the Palestinian intifadah within a specific period of time. Sharon knew exactly the extent and dimensions of reaction in the occupied territories, believing it would help repress the demonstrations in a more sanguinary manner.

It has also been learned Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sent a strongly-worded message to Israeli Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir, in which he warned against the escalation of Israeli violence against Palestinian citizens. Mubarak considered such acts to be a violation of all humanitarian principles that call for maintaining man's right to live on his land. Mubarak said Egypt holds Israel fully responsible for the recent incidents, which claimed the lives of a large number of innocent Palestinians. He said Israel should bear this responsibility and quickly prove its intentions toward granting the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and toward enabling them to exercise their free will over their territory. He said Egypt warns against maintaining the current Israeli position or pursuing further policies of violence against the Palestinians. He said: Egypt condemns this incident and affirms full solidarity with the Palestinian people and its rejection of the policies of the Israeli Government.

'Abd-al-Majid Congratulates Yemen on Unity

NC2205154590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, 22 May (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad, has congratulated the Republic of Yemen on its unity on behalf of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said this at a ceremony held by the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad this afternoon to celebrate Yemeni reunity.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid expressed Egypt's heartfelt wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Yemeni people and leadership on this occasion, noting this unity is a step along the road of Arab unity.

He asserted this event is historic by all standards and embodies the aspirations of the Yemeni people. He also commended the approach adopted by the Yemeni leaders in this context, saying it gives further support for joint Arab action.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on Release of Remaining Westerners

'More Hostages' Needed

LD2205172790 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tripoli, al-Maa 22 [22 May] Arab Maghreb Union Pool, JANA—The leader of the revolution has pointed

out that the demand for the release of the Westerners without releasing the Oriental people or the Arabs kept in Western prisons is not plausible. In actual fact, I have made a call and has been responded to. Some of the hostages have been released. But they have been some reservation regarding others saying to me that some people have been released in response to my call adding that the U.S., Britain and Italy should release some hostages kept by them sentencing them to life imprisonment adding that the Israelis have detained Palestinians, Lebanese and Arabs and why we must not talk about the release of Arab hostages detained by them. [sentence as received] They have also told me that for my sake and for the call [I] have made some hostages have been released. What is demanded is more hostages so as to compel the West to release Arab hostages kept by them.

He has stressed that it is the West, the Western countries and the Israelis that were the first to disregard and overstep. It is they that have destroyed the foundations of the international law. They are giving asylum to those wanted by international police. They are now supporting the clandestine terrorism against Arab revolutionary countries. They are in fact condemned people because they have started this act. Now we only hear talk about terrorism in the east, the Palestinians and terrorism as well as about the abduction of hostages. There are hostages and there is an organized...there are hostages from the Middle East detained in the Western countries. There are people wanted by the international police. We defy them should they have a look on the records kept by the international police. These people are protected by the Western states that have not respected the international law. As such, the call I have made will have no value unless the Western states have respect for the international law.

During this interview, the leader of the revolution has disclosed that there are many groups in the Middle East that have replied to him saying to him that his call should be directed to the West in the first place. The West should have respect for human rights and international law. It should withdraw from the Middle East region. The U.S. should withdraw its bases and nationals and should stop its interventions and withdraw its arms so that we can do such a thing.

The leader added by saying "those groups have informed me that if that was not to be achieved we were expecting more hostage-taking and more acts of violence... this is a phenomenon that should be understood".

Answering a question from AL HAWADETH magazine concerning the Arabs bet that President Bush would be more understanding and more logical in his views towards Great Jamahiriyah from his predecessor and whether that has given evidence on that or not, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the great Al Fatah revolution's leader declared that until now Bush did not prove anything and as far as Libya is concerned there was nothing new.

He said "what Bush has done in Panama Reagan had done before him in Grenada...

"I believe that Bush is condemned to act as a deputy for Reagan until his turn in office ends because he was a deputy for Reagan and they both represented certain policies. Reagan has ended and Bush has took his place and began to act as he was a deputy for Reagan...

"In fact I until this moment consider Bush who has become President of the U.S.A. as a vice president until he gets rid of the Reaganite policy".

The leader of the revolution answered a question related to Samuel Doe by saying "Who is this?...who is he?...I have not heard the name of this president at all. The first time I hear of him is now and have not met him before even at conferences".

In his interview with AL HAWADETH magazine due to be published tomorrow—Wednesday—the leader answered many questions concerning the state of no peace no war between Iraq and Iran and the awaited Arab summit in Baghdad, Al Naqab manoeuvres and the aim of such manoeuvres, the possibility of conciliation between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, the danger from the Soviet Jews exodus into occupied Arab Palestine and the threats this exodus posing.

The leader of the revolution also reply [as received] to questions concerning the Lebanese problem, the developments to find the solution for it, unity with Sudan and the implications of what has Eastern Europe been witnessing on Cuba, North Korea, Albania, China, Gorbachev, the Arabs, the coming summit between the U.S. and Soviet presidents, their outcome, Great Jamahiriyah's relations with some Arab countries, the status of Egypt in the heart of the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, what had the Arab Maghreb Union achieved, Nasirism after the absence of the departed president Gamal Abdul Nasir and if the religious movements were a substitute for it, the leader interest in the Arab youth, Great Jamahiriyah as an ideal model, relations with Britain, the issue of Ireland, the great man-made river, al-Rabitah, the international conference, the decision to attack the U.S. bases in Crete in 1986, the leader's certainty for security in the Mediterranean Sea and the Chad issue.

Discusses Release Efforts

LD2205204990 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tripoli, al-Maa 22 [22 May] Arab Maghreb Union Pool/JANA—The internationalist revolutionary, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced that he will make every endeavour to release more hostages despite their nationalities or the countries they belong to.

Interviewed by the editor-in-chief of AL-HAWADITH periodical, the leader of the revolution has spoken of a variety of topics—Arab and international.

He says that lots of hostages are unknown to us. We don't know the people who have abducted them nor do we know the reason for this abduction.

It is, he adds, an opportunity to us to contribute in releasing the hostages should the concerned circles provide us with information about these abducted people and about their abduction and the quarter suspected of launching the abduction operation, we will be able to exert more efforts with these quarters.

He has pointed out that the abduction phenomenon has not come out of the blue. It has real causes. We, he adds, have not dealt with the main cause. The world has been dealing with the results, not the causes. We should deal with the causes that have brought about this phenomenon that has its justifications and causes. We have left behind the cause and have started not dealing with the results.

We, he continues, should ask why some groups have been set up to abduct these people and why they kidnap certain people from among certain country nationals.

He has observed that the abduction operations have not targetted anybody at random. The abduction is clear and inside the Western countries specifically.

He wonders why no Russian, Indian, Argentinian or Brazilian national has been abducted. He has stressed that the abduction that takes place in a certain country means that the question has to do with the conflict in the Middle East. He says that the countries that support the entity of the Israelis in Palestine are being targetted by these groups, also. These groups could be born out of a reaction to a state of repression, colonialism and disregard for the rights of the Arabs.

He points out that the exercise of terrorism and force in an organized manner by the United States and the Israelis has brought about the exercise by these groups of counter-terrorism as a retaliation against the state-sponsored terrorism in a clandestine and unorganized manner.

He says that we should realize this fact. [word indistinct] the total bias is directed totally towards the Israelis disregarding the Arabs, the Palestinian Arab people and the Lebanese people. I expect that terrorism will escalate and mushroom everywhere.

There is no hope. We must not deceive ourselves to believe that terrorism and violence are on the wane. On the contrary, this means that should this go backwards one step in decrease, it will leap two steps forward.

Possibly, an explosion may take place somewhere and violence may spread by angry groups whose numbers are on the increase regarding themselves as mujahideen whose patience has been exhausted being provoked by the acts perpetrated by the Israelis conducted by the Americans.

We cannot control the counter-action against the United States and the Zionist entity everywhere. We are concerned that new clandestine groups will come into being. Even if the present violent groups can be tamed, clandestine groups may be created and form among a new generation. The more extensive and more violent of this phenomenon are a fact that has not come out of the blue. We should realize this.

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Arabs To Follow Yemen Example

LD2305095490 Tripoli JANA in English 0836 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tripoli, May 23, Jamahiriya News Agency—The leader of the revolution has made comments to JANA saying that the unity of Yemen is the sole positive event in the present history of the Arabs should it be safeguarded. Words don't suffice to express this event. It is the beginning of the change of the map of the Arabian Peninsula. The train of the overall Arab unity starts from Yemen as the historic emigrations and the glorious Arab civilisation.

I call upon two neighbourly Arab countries to announce unity between them forthwith in implementation of the announcement of an overall Arab unity.

I hope that Somalia and Djibouti will take the example of their neighbour—Yemen. The same holds true in relation to Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Oman.

People's Bureau Praises Yemeni Unification

LD2205115190 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1025 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tripoli, 22 May (JANA)—The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation today issued a statement on occasion of the declaration of Yemeni unity. Here is the text:

The declaration of the reunification of North and South Yemen is being made today. This unity is an embodiment of the hopes and struggle of the Arab people in fraternal Yemen who have worked for a long time for the realization of this pan-Arab aim; a crowning of the sacrifices made by the Arab people in the Yemen against colonialism and backwardness; and a concentration of the efforts of both political leaderships.

Proceeding from its commitment to realize comprehensive Arab unity, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has made great efforts to realize Yemeni unity; the progress toward this realization began with the 1972 Tripoli declaration; the concepts and bases of this unity became deep-rooted thanks to the repeated initiatives of the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great Fateh Revolution, and the fact he continuously urged the two political leaderships to overcome all obstacles and difficulties encountered on the progress of Yemeni unity, and his affirmation that the existence of two Yemens is an innovation which realizes the will of colonialism. Today, when the political leadership in North and South Yemen has responded to this

pan-Arab call and hastened to declare the establishment of the state of Yemeni unity, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, while seeing its efforts for unity have been crowned with success, is convinced united Yemen will play a pioneering cultural role, as it has done throughout Arab history, and that the unification of the Arab nation, fighting its enemies, liberating its land, and building its progress will be the main aims of united Yemen. The reunification of Yemen will remain a prominent landmark in modern history and will be a decisive factor in the realization of the aspirations of the Arab nation.

To the Arab people of Yemen and their political leadership, we extend warm congratulations and would like to reaffirm to them that the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will always back and support the Yemeni Arab people.

PDRY

Further on Actions Following Unity Declaration

Salih Addresses Celebrations

JN2205150590 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0947 GMT 22 May 90

[Speech by "Yemeni President" 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih during celebrations marking the proclamation of the unified Republic of Yemen in Aden on 22 May—live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, God be praised. And hold fast, all together, by the rope [Koranic verse]. Prayers and peace be on the messenger of righteousness, justice, and monotheism. I repeat my welcome of brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, [applause] who is sharing our Yemeni people's joy on this historic and great occasion. Dear brothers, members of the diplomatic corps, brother citizens here and abroad, o grandsons of Saba' and Himyir, I greet you in my own name and on behalf of my brothers, members of the Presidential Council, and the entire Yemeni leadership on this great historic day. I also extend my heartfelt congratulations to the masses of our Yemeni people in the homeland and diaspora, and to the sons of our Arab and Islamic nations on the achievement of Yemeni unity and the establishment of the Republic of Yemen, [applause] which will end the separation and fragmentation our people inherited from imamism and imperialism, and through which our people are the owners of the victory of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

I also congratulate all previous Yemeni generations, which have been struggling to achieve unity and also the brave men, the protectors of the Yemeni revolution and defenders of its gains, and the heroes of the Armed Forces and security, who continue their steadfastness throughout the one Yemen. [applause] I congratulate them all on this historic achievement that allows our people to strengthen their abilities and overcome the pains and tragedies of the past, to begin a new era and glorious future with a strong will and firm determination to overcome the challenges of construction, development, and democracy, and to achieve comprehensive national progress in the one state, which our people have struggled to establish and for which they have made great sacrifices [applause].

Brothers, the responsibility we will be shouldering in the Presidential Council is massive and great. We beseech God Almighty to help us shoulder it and accomplish all the constitutional tasks entrusted to us, stressing we will be working as one working team and one collective leadership [applause] for the sake of achieving all the general aims and policies of the Republic of Yemen as an independent and sovereign Arab Yemeni state whose religion is Islam and whose main source of legislature is the Islamic shari'a. [applause] We will also work within the unified Yemeni leadership to bolster and strengthen the national unity of our people, to end the effects and residues of division, to double efforts to raise the standard of our people economically, socially, educationally, and politically; we will work to eliminate division, to apply social justice, to achieve equality [applause] in terms of rights and duties, to conserve public money [applause], to reinforce the principles of the supremacy of the law [applause], to use the homeland's resources to support the Yemeni individual, and to build a strong national economy; we will give due consideration the expatriates, because the unity state is eager to take care of them, provide them with every facility, support their investments in the homeland, and help them effectively in our comprehensive development efforts; we will work to reinforce the defense capability of the country by continuing to build up the leading national institution—the Armed Forces and security—on modern scientific lines so they can continue their role in bolstering security and stability and contribute to development. All this will be based on the democratic option, to which there is no alternative in the life of our people, and on promoting civilized democratic practice and behavior, which will enable us to spread democracy more widely during the transitional period by creating the proper atmosphere to transfer authority to the masses of the people, [applause] who have the right to choose, and whose real interests lie in the revolution and unity.

Brother citizens, because Yemeni unity is intended to reinforce the capability of our people, unify their energies and potential, and preserve their power and dignity, it will be a factor for consolidating security and stability in the Arabian Peninsula and the Arabian Gulf, and will be a source of strong support for our brothers in the greater Arab homeland. It will also support the Arab League and joint Arab action as a practical and advanced step toward comprehensive Arab unity. On this occasion, we reaffirm the Republic of Yemen will extend its hand faithfully to all brothers and friends in the interest fruitful and honest cooperation to benefit our peoples and their progress. It also will perform its pan-Arab duties to promote vital Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian Arab people's cause [applause], and to continue to support the Palestinian revolution and its sweeping popular intifadah in the occupied territories until our Palestinian Arab people achieve their full legitimate rights, including their right to liberation, repatriation, and the establishment of their independent state on Palestinian soil with Jerusalem as its capital [applause]. Unity also will serve the causes of Islam and unify the Islamic nation's ranks and positions to achieve progress and prosperity. Unity will exert every effort to enable our country to occupy an important position in the international arena and will follow a policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment, promoting and developing its international relations to serve the joint interests of our people and all friendly peoples. Our country will continue its principled position of support for all national liberation causes, fighting racism, and supporting the causes of righteousness and justice in the world.

O free sons of our people here and abroad, on the eternal historic day, we declare that the Republic of Yemen—in which the international characteristics of the Yemen Arab

Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have been combined according to the will of all Yemeni people through their legitimate representatives on the Consultative Council and the Supreme People's Council Presidium—becomes, as of this moment and according to memoranda the UN secretary general and the Arab League secretary general have received, an effective member of the international community, and it will abide by their charters [applause] and international law.

Hence, we would like to affirm the Republic of Yemen will abide by all treaties and agreements concluded by the previous two states according to the Constitution and international law. As the Republic of Yemen abides by, and adheres to this, it stresses its effective and firm affiliation with the international community and its adherence to the provisions of international law, the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and the preservation of national rights and sovereignty. [applause]

O brothers, from this blessed moment, our country enters a new age and a different era, and is taking its first steps on the path to resume unity and establish the one Yemeni state so it can provide, throughout the Yemeni arena, opportunities for our people to participate in national construction, achieve comprehensive progress, use all their energies, achieve all their popular aims and aspirations, to preserve the Republic of Yemen, reinforce its institutions, preserve the revolution, adhere to its principles and goals, to achieve development, advance intellectual, educational, and social openness to the spirit of the age, pursue aspirations and accomplishment, and to reject stagnation and petrification and everything else that harms our people and their doctrine and cultural heritage.

All this imposes many burdens and duties, which society must shoulder to embody the principles and goals of the Yemeni revolution and its one state in a creative manner and in line of our country's glorious civilization. O brothers, our people, who, through their national will, have achieved the establishment of the Republic of Yemen and have ended the division and fragmentation imposed on them and their land, have removed the imaginary and artificial borders forever [applause]—borders created by others under division and fragmentation. We congratulate you, the people of the September and October revolutions, on this great victory. Eternity to the righteous martyrs of our people, who fell on the path of revolution, liberation, and unity. Glory to our struggler Yemeni people. Long live the revolution and the Republic of Yemen. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

22 May Proclaimed National Day

EA2205194590 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, has issued a decree of the Presidential Council, as law No. 4 of 1990, concerning the National Day of the Republic of Yemen. [passage omitted]

Article 1. Each year, 22 May will be the National Day of the Republic of Yemen.

Article 2. The National Day of the Republic of Yemen will be an official holiday.

Article 3. This decree will be published as a law in the official gazette, and it will take effect from the date of issuance.

Issued at the Presidency of the Republic.

Presidential Decree on Flag

EA2205195690 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, has issued decree of the Presidential Council No.1, for 1990, concerning the national flag. Here is the text.

Chairman of the Presidential Council.

After perusal of the agreement on the declaration of the Republic of Yemen and the regulation of the transitional period and the Constitution of the Republic, and after the agreement of the Presidential Council:

Article 1: The national flag of the Republic of Yemen consists of three colors, red, white, and black, arranged from top to bottom in the order red, white, and black.

Article 2: The flag's form is oblong, its width being one third its length, consisting of three equal rectangles with lengths equal to the length of the flag.

Article 3: The national flag will be raised on buildings of the Presidential Council, places where the chairman of the Presidential Council stays, government buildings, premises of Yemeni embassies, commissions, and consulates abroad, as well as on ships and aircraft of Yemeni nationality.

It is permissible to raise the flag on private homes during festivals and public and private celebrations.

Article 4: The flag must be raised on State House on official days and public occasions, from sunrise to sunset.

Article 5: The flag is raised to half mast only on occasions of the announcement of official mourning in the Republic. This article applies to premises of Yemeni embassies and commissions abroad, when official mourning is announced in the countries where these institutions exist.

Article 6: Anyone who carries or displays the national flag in public places or offers it for sale contrary to the specifications stipulated in Article 1, and anyone who uses the national flag as a trademark, or as part of it, or with the intention of advertising, or raises the national flag in a tatterd state or in an inappropriate state, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding 5,000 riyals, provided this does not go against any more severe punishments stipulated in similar laws.

Article 7: Anyone who throws to the ground or disgraces in any manner whatsoever the national flag of the Republic of Yemen, or the flag of any foreign state, as a mark of hatred or disrespect for the government's authority, or for those states, and this is done in public or in a public place, will be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding 10,000 riyals, provided this does not go against any more severe punishment decreed legally.

Article 8: This decree will be published in the official gazette, and will take effect from the date of its issuance.

Issued at the Presidency of the Republic,

Dated 27th Shawwal 1410 A.H., corresponding to 22 May 1990 A.D.

[Signed] Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council.

'Arafat Leaves Aden

JN2305061590 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left the economic and commercial capital of the one Yemeni state, Aden, this afternoon after officially participating in the proclamation of the Republic of Yemen.

In a statement to SABA', Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] praised the proclamation of the Republic of Yemen, saying Yemeni unity forms a solid basis for establishing the unity of the greater Arab homeland from Tangier to Oman, and that the Yemeni people provide this lesson and example to our Arab nation to keep pace with the changes and developments sweeping the entire world.

In his statement, struggler Yasir 'Arafat also referred to the emergency Arab summit, describing it as a principled and serious move to deal with what is taking place in the occupied Arab territories, as well as the intifadah of the stones.

He was seen off by brother Muhammad Salim Babhar, brother 'Ali al-Salami, and a number of officials.

Saudi Arabia

Fahd Congratulates Salih on Yemeni Unification

LD2205140890 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1340 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Jeddah, 27 May (SPA)—King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques —may God preserve him—today telephoned his brother His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to congratulate him on the declaration of the establishment of the Yemeni Republic, wishing Yemeni unity and the fraternal Yemeni people progress and prosperity.

Foreign Minister Welcomes Yemeni Unification

LD2205235990 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud Al-Faysal, the foreign minister, today renewed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's blessing on the establishment of the Yemeni Republic. In a speech today, Tuesday, at the second session of the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad to prepare for the extraordinary Arab summit, His Royal Highness said: I convey the congratulations and blessings of the King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, on the establishment of this new state. His royal highness added that the establishment of the Yemeni Republic will be an important factor among the factors of security and stability in the region.

United Arab Emirates

Foreign Ministry Supports 'Republic of Yemen'

JN2205212590 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 May (WAKH)—The United Arab Emirates [UAE] has expressed its support for the proclamation today of the unionist state, the Republic of Yemen.

In a statement today, an authoratative Foreign Ministry source stressed the UAE stands beside the brothers in the Republic of Yemen as they move united toward a bright future.

The source said the pioneering unionist step embodies the ambitions and hopes of the Arab nation for fulfilling its unity, securing all resources and power to build its future, confronting vital challenges, and bolstering its international status.

Yemen Arab Republic

Al-'Attas To Form Government for Unified State

JN2205214090 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, has issued Decree No. 5 for 1990 entrusting brother Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas with the formation of the government of the Republic of Yemen, as well as Decree No. 6 for 1990, calling for a House of Representatives session next Saturday, 1 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1410 Hegira, corresponding to 26 May 1990.

Shamir Vows No Passiveness in Face of 'Hatred'

TA2205113790 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] If the drifts of hatred continue to arrive from the direction of our neighbors, I would suggest we do not remain passive. These remarks were made a few minutes ago by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is addressing the Likud Knesset faction. The prime minister added, however, that we must not despair of the hope for peace. Our correspondent Mikha'el Birenhack reports from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] [Birenhack] The prime minister opened his remarks at the faction meeting with a reference to the recent disaster and the ensuing events, saying the tragedy should be viewed in the overall context of the bloody conflict between Israel and the Arab world. He hastened to add, however, that in no way is Israel linked to these events, and all those who claim there is such a link are maliciously distorting the facts.

Expounding on the overall context of Israeli-Arab relations, he said: The hatred always arrives from the Arab side, not from Israel. If these drifts of hatred do not cease, if our neighbors persist in them, I would suggest we do not remain passive; I would say we should not wait for these drifts to pass. Still addressing the members of his faction, the prime minister continued:

[Shamir] We will continue to feel committed to the peace initiative we adopted approximately one year ago. We will do everything possible to implement it or to draw nearer toward its implementation, within the political reality of this part of the world.

Our outlook naturally may be different from that of others who consider themselves partners in this initiative. For us, all parts of this initiative are equally important. [end recording]

Another excerpt from remarks by the prime minister this morning: Part of the violence in recent days was the result of incitement, and not only of an emotional outburst. Mr. Shamir was meeting with visiting West German parliamentarians. Shamir also said the raging tempers will have to be calmed and cooled down, so normal life may resume as soon as possible.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1005 GMT on 22 May carries a similar report. In a recorded passage, Prime Minister Shamir says: "The State of Israel and the Jewish people must do everything possible to reduce the hatred, to bridge the gaps, to achieve some kind of progress toward more normal relations, toward some kind of peace that will allow peaceful coexistence between the Jewish people and the Arab world in this region." The report adds that Shamir called on "his colleagues not to present astronomic, impossible demands. He reiterated his determination not to establish a unity government or to launch early elections. He even sent out a hint to Moledet's Rehav'am Ze'evi that he does not rule out anyone for any governmental position, but that the Likud has decided to keep the defense, foreign affairs, and police portfolios. The prime minister added that even if he fails to absolutely overcome all the difficulties, he will set up a government that will enjoy reasonable confidence from the Knesset."]

Shamir: No 'Foreign Soil' Seized in Territories

TA2205193090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Jerusalem Day events opened this evening with a ceremony at the Western Wall, in which thousands of people participated. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir congratulated the crowd and said Israel did not conquer foreign soil in liberating Jerusalem, Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Shamir added that Jerusalem had never seen such a measure of religious freedom for members of all denominations as today, under Israeli sovereignty.

NRP Renews Opposition to Likud Government

TA2305042590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] has renewed its opposition to a narrow Likud government. The party says if the Labor Party declares it will not act towards setting up a narrow government, then the NRP would issue a demand for either early elections or formation of a national unity government.

NRP's Levi Comments

TA2305073290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Knesset Member Yitzhaq Levi, the secretary of the NRP [National Religious Party], said his party is negotiating on the establishment of a Likud-headed narrow-based government only. Speaking to our party affairs correspondents, the NRP secretary pointed out the new initiative favoring either a unity government or early elections does not bind the party, since it was launched by several people who are not acting on behalf of the party. Any new resolution requires the convening of the party institutions, he added.

Adviser Responds to U.S. Spokesman's Remarks

TA2205173290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Dani Nave, the foreign minister's media adviser, has said Israel is surprised at the attempt to link a demented man's deed with the peace process. In reaction to yesterday's remarks by the State Department spokesman in Washington, Dani Nave said the principal obstacle to peace in the region is the Arab countries' refusal to launch direct negotiations with Israel.

The adviser stressed restraint and a balanced response to the murder in Rishon Leziyyon on the part of the international community will contribute to calming

raging tempers. His remarks were reported by our political correspondent Arye Golan.

Political Circles 'Regret' Mubarak Remarks

TA2205163190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem tonight responded with regret to President Mubarak's remarks that the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel is likely to bring about a war. Our political correspondent Arye Golan was told the Egyptian president knows the refusal of Arab countries to end the state of warfare with Israel is the source of the danger of war. President Mubarak's statement does not contribute to peace.

This morning, President Mubarak's political adviser told Knesset Member Shim'on Peres that Egypt objects to the Soviet Jews' freedom of emigration to the extent that it harms the rights of the Palestinians.

DAVAR Interviews President Mubarak on Peace

TA2305095690 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 May 90 pp 1, 2

[Report on "special" interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by Dan Avidan in Cairo on 22 May]

[Excerpt] President Mubarak told DAVAR yesterday the Egyptian Government would conduct negotiations to advance the peace process even with a right-wing Israeli Government under Prime Minister Shamir on condition that such a government "shows flexibility and wants to reach a solution."

Mubarak answered the DAVAR correspondent's questions at the conclusion of his meetings with the leaders of several delegations to the Socialist International conference, including Shim'on Peres.

In answer to an question by the DAVAR correspondent, Mubarak said the Israeli Government must refrain from attacking the sophisticated Iraqi weapons installations because such a move could be "very dangerous."

The following are the president's detailed answers:

Question: What is your reaction to the murder of the Palestinians near Rishon Leziyyon?

Answer: What sort of reaction do you expect from me to the acts of murder you perpetrate against Palestinians? Do such things help peace? Do you Israelis—or anybody else in the world—gain satisfaction from it? We (i.e. the Egyptian Government) regretted the deaths of Israeli tourists in the bus attack near Ismailia perpetrated by a single Palestinian. Should we accept the murder of Palestinians by you? It is inconceivable. It is regrettable. Violence begets violence. Let us give up violence and strive for a solution to the conflict through peaceful means. If the sides continue to maintain hardline positions, more Palestinians and Israelis will die.

Question: There are observers in Israel who fear the Arab summit meeting due to convene on 28 May in Baghdad will adopt extremist resolutions against Israel inspired by Saddam Husayn's bellicose positions. What is your view on that?

Answer: Saddam Husayn does not threaten Israel, and he has no intention of going to war with it. I have said as much many times in the past. But he remembers well the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor by Israel in 1981, and does not want Iraq to be attacked again. I hope the Israeli Government does not even consider a military operation against Iraq, because that would be very dangerous.

Question: Will the summit meeting adopt Egypt's peaceful approach toward Israel?

Answer: All the Arabs already aspire to peace. No Arab country aspires to go to war with Israel, but you also have to help to achieve peace. It is insufficient for you to say you want peace, since in actual fact you are not making any effort toward achieving peace. The current status quo in which Palestinians are killed each day cannot continue. The Palestinians must have their lands returned to them.

Question: During your talks in Moscow did you ask Gorbachev to contribute to advancing the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue?

Answer: Why should we go to Gorbachev when we can talk directly to the Israeli Government? But you are not prepared to listen to anyone. The Americans talk to you and you do not want to take their advice, we talk with you and you do not take our advice.

In response to other questions Mubarak said among other things:

—Egypt does not oppose the departure of Soviet (Jewish) inhabitants from their country, but it opposes the settling of the immigrants in the territories because sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza is still in dispute between Israel and the Arabs. The massive settlement of immigrants in the territories will lead to fighting between them and the Palestinians.

—If the Israeli Government encourages the immigration of Palestinians to Jordan (among other things by the settlement of immigrants in the territories) in order to convert the Hashemite Kingdom into a Palestinian state, it could lead to war. [passage omitted]

Gazan Killed; Rafah Arab Shot by Civilian

TA2205143890 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] Another Arab resident of Gaza was killed this afternoon. The body of Ahmad Jamil al-Musaybih was brought to al- Shifa' Hospital and was later snatched away. The Army is looking into the circumstances of his

death. Arab residents contend he was shot in the al-Rumayl neighborhood, as he was violating the curfew.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports Rafah resident Abu-Sakla, who died of his wounds last night, had been shot by an Israeli civilian. The security forces are investigating the circumstances of his death.

The car of Tehiya Knesset Member [MK] Elyaqim Ha'etzni was pelted with stones near the al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Neither he nor writer Na'omi Frankel, who was riding in his car, were hurt. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1400 GMT on 22 May adds that in riots in Gaza's Zaytun neighborhood "a 23-year-old Arab was critically wounded today."]

Second Arab Killed, 14 Wounded in Gaza 22 May

TA2205162490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] This afternoon, an Arab youth was killed in the Gaza Strip township of Bani Suhaylah. In today's disturbances in the Strip, two youths were killed; a third died of wounds sustained last night. Army sources told our correspondent Arye Gus the body of 'Ata 'Ali Abu-Sha'b, 20, was transferred to a military clinic, and that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is investigating his death.

Army sources further reported 14 Arab residents were wounded today. According to Arab sources, the number of casualties stands at 20.

In Khan Yunus, a soldier sustained an eye injury from a stone; he was transferred to Ashqelon Hospital for treatment.

Police To Secure Gathering Points of Workers

TA2305104590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Beginning tomorrow the police will secure all gathering points of Arab workers in various cities. The police commissioner's instruction was issued in the expectation that tomorrow, upon the conclusion of the mourning strike in the territories, thousands of Arab workers will return to their jobs in Israel. This was reported by our police affairs correspondent Moshe Nussbaum.

In accordance with the above, Commander Asaf Hefetz, head of the police personnel department, instructed all patrol units to make frequent visits to the Arab workers' congregation points to instill a feeling of security.

Several Curfews Lifted; 'Terrorist' Incidents

TA2305105090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] In Haifa, a 55-year-old man was stabbed last night in the shoulder, apparently in a terrorist attack. The stabbing took place at about 2200 outside the parking lot of the Shekem department store. A young man stabbed the victim as he was entering his car. The attacker fled in the direction of Wadi Nisnas in Haifa. Police are investigating.

The Army has lifted the curfew in a number of Arab villages in Judaea, Samaria, and in Gaza. In Judaea and Samaria it was halted in Qalqilyah, Salfit, Biddiya, Farah, and Baqa al-Sharqiyah. In Gaza it has been lifted in the northern village of Bayt Hanun. The rest of the Gaza Strip remains under curfew and military sources say it will stay in force until the violence subsides.

Gaza police have arrested one of two Israelis suspected of firing shots on Monday this week that killed Rafah resident Naji Abu-Saqqali. The police investigation has indicated that the two suspects involved are employed in the Qatif settlement region in the southern sector of the Gaza Strip as rubbish collectors.

Galilee police have arrested three Arabs from the village of Biq'at Bet Netofa on suspicion of burning tires, blocking roads, and throwing stones at a bus.

In another incident in the villages of al-Makr, the state flag was destroyed. A PLO flag was found in the village of Sha'ab.

Protests Continue; Clashes With Security Forces

Marches in Amman, Camps

JN2205161090 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Amman, 22 May (PETRA)—Amman, some other cities, and Palestinian camps in the Kingdom were the scene of marches and demonstrations today to protest the heinous massacre of Palestinian workers committed by an Israeli occupation soldier near Tel Aviv the day before yesterday—a massacre which resulted in the martyrdom of eight Palestinians and the injury of a large number of them.

In Amman, two student marches were staged on the campus of the University of Jordan. They were organized by the Islamic movement and democratic forces. During the marches, marchers raised slogans condemning the Israeli occupation and the forces supporting it. The slogans also called for unifying Arab efforts and implementing the Arab Collective Defense Pact. The Islamic movement's march was led by Deputies Dr. Hammam Sa'id and Dr. Muhammad Abu-Faris. Several speeches were delivered stressing national unity and the unity of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples. The speeches glorified Jordanian martyrs who fell on the soil of Palestine, whose first martyr was Kayid al-Miflih 'Ubaydat.

A responsible source at the University of Jordan said the two marches dispersed peacefully without casualties among the participants.

In the al-Husayn camp, about 700 boys and girls staged a peaceful march carrying Jordanian and Palestinian flags and black flags as an expression of mourning over the victims of the massacre committed by the Zionist soldiers the day before yesterday.

The marchers chanted for Jordanian-Palestinian unity and condemned the terrorist Israeli practices against the defenseless Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. They urged Arab leaders to take clear decisions in support of the intifadah and to confront Israeli ambitions. They also urged the Arab leaders to unify Arab ranks to confront the fierce Zionist onslaught.

The commander of the security unit in the area, which was satisfied by observing the march from a distance, said that no disturbances occurred and the march dispersed peacefully, as it began.

In the al-Wihdat camp, a crowded march was staged. The marchers condemned the Israeli practices and hailed the kinfolk's heroic steadfastness and their daily resistance to the Zionist soldiers' persecution and crimes.

They also denounced capitulationist and defeatist policies and urged the Arab masses to abide by their pan-Arab affiliation and to shoulder their responsibilities in confronting the Zionist threat to the entire Arab nation.

A group of marchers deviated from the rest of the group and threw stones at security unit vehicles that were closely monitoring the situation. They also burned car tires, closed off camp entrances, and hurled stones at cars with government license plates.

Later, a citizen was injured near al-Ashrafiyah police station by a bullet fired by a citizen. Individuals from the police patrol force transported the injured person to al-Bashir hospital.

The total number of injured in Amman amounted to six people, including civilians and one public security officer.

Protests against the Israeli occupation and terrorism also broke out in Hittin and al-Sukhnah camps and a number of districts in al-Zarqa', where the demonstrators condemned Israel and its bestial crimes against the defenseless Palestinians. They repeated slogans hailing the immortal souls of the martyrs and expressed their refusal to surrender or concede the Arab right to Palestine. These demonstrations broke up without causing injuries to any citizens.

In Irbid, marches took place this morning condemning Israel. A number of rioters took advantage of these marches and proceeded to attack shops and citizens' cars. Security forces confronted them and forced them to disperse after clashing with them. This led to the death of a 14-year old child and injuries among the demonstrators.

In al-Baq'ah camp in al-Balqa' Governorate, residents of the camp tried, through a march they had organized today, to proceed to Amman to protest at the U.S. Embassy. However, public security forces prevented them and returned them to the camp by the Suwaylih bridge road.

In the center of the camp, a number of rioters who had joined the protest march attacked the police station, trying to occupy it. They fired shots at public security forces in the station, causing the security forces to confront them and throw tear-gas grenades at them. This led to three injuries among the civilians. One public security officer was also injured.

Violence in Al-Baq'ah Camp

JN2205124590 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1214 GMT 22 May 90

[Randah Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The situation has become noticeably tense in the Palestinian refugee camps in the Kingdom today, especially in al-Baq'ah camp where sources there have revealed that one of the demonstrators, Musa al-Dakish, age 18, died while he and a group of friends were attacking a police car. Another five people were injured in the incident.

Our radio has learned that a mine exploded at dawn today while two people were infiltrating from Syria with RPG missiles and Kalashnikov machine guns in an

attempt to smuggle these weapons to the al-Baq'ah camp. One of the two was killed immediately and the other was injured. The smuggled weapons were seized.

It is noteworthy to mention here that hundreds of al-Baq'ah camp residents belong to Palestinian factions that have split from the PLO.

Demonstrations in the al-Wihdat, Schneller, and Irbid camps, which began yesterday in protest to the Rishon Leziyyon crime, continued. Today, these demonstrations grew into clashes between demonstrators and security men.

More on Al-Baq'ah, Amman Unrest

NC2205150290 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpt] Amman, May 22 (AFP)—Jordanian forces moved into a Palestinian refugee camp north of here, a resident reported, but other sources later insisted that the security units were still outside the facility.

Security forces initially deployed on a road outside the al-Baq'ah camp, located 15 kilometers (nine miles) north of Amman, but some units later penetrated the facility, said a refugee by telephone.

A caller from Amman was able to hear loud explosions in the camp but it was impossible to determine who was responsible, as refugees are also reported to be armed.

Informed sources later denied reports that security forces had entered the facility saying all units had remained on the street outside. [passage omitted]

[At 1446 GMT on 22 May, Paris AFP in English in another Amman-datelined item also adds: "Hundreds of demonstrators Tuesday smashed shop windows in downtown Amman and security forces grappled with youths protesting the recent killings of Palestinians in Israel and the occupied territories.

"The al-Baq'ah Palestinian refugee camp north of here was "very tense" after armed demonstrators fired on a police station in the facility and tried to occupy it, official sources said.

"Police retaliated with tear gas, they said, adding that the clash left three civilians and an officer hurt."

The report also says: "Anti-riot units in the northern town of Irbid launched tear gas grenades to disperse some 3,000 demonstrators who tried to march from a refugee camp there to the town center, witnesses said.

"The body of a 16-year-old Palestinian boy with a bullet wound was dumped at the door of the government hospital in Irbid early Tuesday, hospital sources said. Police have ordered an autopsy to determine the cause of death.

"In the capital, security forces intervened with batons to disperse hundreds of youths who were smashing windows of shops that had remained open, correspondents said.

"Most stores were closed Tuesday as owners feared a repetition of demonstrations Monday, during which crowds attacked a U.S.-managed hotel and marched on the U.S. Embassy.

"Muslim fundamentalists and secular Palestinian groups also staged mass rallies Tuesday on the campus of the Jordanian University in Amman."]

Over 60 Hurt in Al-Baq'ah

JN2205163890 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1608 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Brother strugglers. Our correspondent in Amman says that the people of al-Baq'ah [Palestinian refugee] camp have sent a cable to international and humanitarian organizations appealing for their intervention to lift the siege that has been clamped on the camp following marches and demonstrations throughout the camp yesterday in protest against the Black Sunday massacre. More than 60 people were injured in these demonstrations due to the intervention of Jordanian security forces who confronted processions and demonstrations. Our correspondent adds that the casualties are being sent either to the Jordan University hospital or to al-Salt hospital and that some of them are seriously injured.

Our correspondent said that al-Wahdat camp was also the scene of peaceful demonstrations, which in the afternoon, turned into confrontations with the security forces that had besieged the camp.

Radio Cautions Demonstrators

JN2205172090 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1625 GMT 22 May 90

["Appeals from al-Quds Radio"]

[Text] To our people in all Jordanian camps, to our people in the camps of al-Wahdat, Schneller, al-Talibiyah Zizya', Ma'dabu, Irbid, and al-Zarqa'. Exercise more caution and alertness so that the processions of solidarity with the intifadah and the demonstrations denouncing the massacre of Black Sunday may not be deviated from their sacred aim, namely, supporting the intifadah with a huge sea of Arab masses.

Exercise more caution and alertness so that these processions and demonstrations may not serve the enemy's aims of diverting attention from the greatness and glory of the intifadah revolution in Palestine and so that we will be able to thwart any plans to transform the solidarity demonstrations into confrontations between the national movement of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples on the one hand and the authorities on the other, because the first to benefit from such a plot would be the Zionist enemy, which is trying to absorb the shock of the overwhelming rage against its ugly crime on Black Sunday.

To our people in the camps of al-Wahdat, Schneller, al-Talibiyah Zizya', al-Zarqa', and all Jordanian camps. Exercise more caution and alertness to rob the hostile

forces of the opportunity to implement their plans. Exercise more Palestinian-Jordanian national cohesion in accordance with the common aims of the Arab people and nation in facing the common enemy.

Amman Radio: Riots Wound 25

JN2205185290 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] Most of the demonstrations and marches that took place in Amman and some cities in the Kingdom to protest Israel's oppression in the occupied Arab territories ended this evening. [passage omitted] The total number of wounded throughout the Kingdom amounted to 25, including two public security officers. Several other citizens were hurt as a result of gas inhalation. They received first aid treatment and most of them have already left hospitals. [passage omitted]

Security Denies 'Harsh Treatment'

JN2305090990 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 23 May 90 p 1

[Text] Amman—Public Security Director Staff Major General Fadil 'Ali Fuhayd has denied that harsh treatment was used to deal with the recent disturbances, as stated by some international news agencies.

Maj. Gen. Fadil 'Ali urged foreign press everywhere to convey the true picture honestly and to be loyal to their honorable profession.

He also said that matters are returning to normal, pointing out that Jordan will remain an oasis of security and stability, whose foundations were laid by His Majesty King Husayn, the leader of the homeland.

Maj. Gen. Fadil made it clear that the injuries which took place in some areas of the Kingdom resulted from attempts by some demonstrators to violate law and order, resist security men, attack cars and buildings, and set fire to some shops.

Media, Government React to Demonstrations, Clashes

Representatives Appeal for Calm

JN2205202590 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives met this afternoon, and Prime Minister Mudar Badran attended part of the meeting. The House speaker and deputies condemned the Israeli massacre against the Arab laborers in occupied Palestine and the oppressive practices of the Israeli occupation authorities. They also appealed to citizens to be calm, maintain national security and stability, and refrain from breaching public order.

[Begin House Speaker Sulayman 'Arar recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Members of the Jordanian House of Representatives met this morning to discuss the situation following the sinful crime perpetrated by the Zionist gangs and occupation forces on the land of Palestine. They issued two statements in this respect. The massacre perpetrated by the Zionist enemy authorities on 20 May against the Palestinian Arab people and the oppressive, brutal practices that followed the assassination of a number of Arab laborers are nothing but a new episode in the pattern of genocide and slaughter on which Israel was founded, ever since the days of the Zionist Stern, Haganah, and Irgun gangs, and this is a pattern that is being continued by the new Nazi gangs—which have the same leaders—on the land of Palestine. Members of the Jordanian House of Representatives view this series of crimes as a grave escalation threatening the existence of the Arabs in their own land, and an explicit beginning of the process by which the Palestinian land will be rid of its owners in order to settle the deluge of Jewish immigrants. [passage omitted]

The Jordanian House of Representatives has also issued the following statement: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Out of loyalty to the bonds of brotherhood between the two sides of the one Arab people to the west and east of the River Jordan, the brothers to the east of the river express their solidarity with, and strong noble sympathy for, their brothers in Palestine regarding the harm inflicted on them daily and the persecution they suffer at the hands of the Israeli occupation authorities and their criminal forces.

It was noble of this genuine Arab people to express their feelings and support, to proclaim their condemnation of what is happening, and to call for further material and moral support for their struggling brothers who are standing fast on the virtuous soil of Palestine. This has resulted in some quiet and purposeful marches reflecting the spirit of brotherhood, honesty, and faithfulness in the best way possible.

However, during the marches in some areas, some acts were directed against property and threatened to cause chaos, which in turn causes division and harms the country of steadfastness and mobilization, the country that encompasses the two sides of the one people and a country that is considered a strong backer and supporter of the sacred cause and a starting point for the liberation of land and man.

The Zionist enemy and its state were annoyed to find the Jordanian hand supporting the Palestinian hand, and the Jordanian heart full of love for Palestine. The Zionist enemy, therefore, has tried to encourage the use of devious and malicious methods to shake the stability of the land of steadfastness and mobilization. The enemy began trying to create an atmosphere of sedition to end Jordan's role as a national extension of, and strategic depth for, Palestine so that it can solve its problem of immigration to Palestine from all parts of the world by occupying new territories and settling the immigrants there.

The nation's deputies call on their honorable fellow citizens to understand that national cohesion and unity of ranks are our raison d'etre and the secret behind our survival at a time

when the occupation authorities seek to uproot our entire nation. This motivates us to be alert to the grave situation and conscious of the great setback [of emigration], which is matched only by the loss of Palestine.

Hurting citizens and attacking their property leads our country to further chaos and instability which only serves the lurking enemy. Harassment of security men, who are entrusted to maintain order and to intervene only when public order is breached, is depraved conduct with no place in civilized and cultured nations.

Our noble citizens: The deputies of the nation are calling on you to protect the homeland from recklessness. They are also calling on security forces to observe the maximum degree of restraint so that our country can remain a strong fortress against dangers and challenges. The awareness of our people will, God willing, overcome the conspiracy we are facing—a conspiracy desired by our enemy and planned by those who have designs on our country. Our people will deprive our enemies of the opportunity to achieve their designs. And soon the unjust assailants will know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse] Peace be upon you. [end recording]

Cabinet, Badran Review Events

JN2205175190 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Most of the demonstrations and marches that took place in Amman and some cities in the Kingdom to protest Israel's oppression in the occupied Arab territories ended this evening. While the majority of demonstrations ended peacefully, some regrettable incidents occured causing the death of a boy in Irbid. Another citizen was injured by a bullet fired from a rifle by a demonstrator this evening. There were also casualities in Amman, Irbid, and al-Baq'ah. These incidents were the result of the attempt by some demonstrators to breach public order, resist security forces, and attack vehicles and buildings.

The Cabinet met in special session at noon today and conducted a general review of yesterday and today's incidents. Prime Minister Mudar Badran stressed the government's eagerness to take every necessary measure to maintain security and order. He pointed out that a democratic climate must heighten the desire to abide by, not breach, the law. The prime minister warned against diverting attention from Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories and attempting to create incidents in Jordan. He praised the awareness of various nationalist figures, who are participating in efforts to calm tempers in the wake of the sinful Israeli attack against Arab laborers in occupied Palestine.

Columnist Views 'Black Sunday'

JN2305132690 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 23 May 90 p 24

["I say a Word" column: "Lamentation!" by 'Abd-al-Rahim 'Umar]

[Text] The angry demonstrations witnessed in various parts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan are an accurate expression of the state of public indignation over the ugly massacre which has been perpetrated by the Zionist invasion forces against our kinfolk in the occupied homeland.

These angry masses could not find any other way to express their disgust, so they resorted to something close to lamentation, which is a most primitive reaction. This is because democracy is not yet firmly entrenched in Jordan and political parties are not yet in a position to guide the masses. Therefore, we should understand the political parties' failure in their duty to prevent the masses from engaging in acts beyond the expression of sympathy with their kinfolk in the occupied homeland in the same spirit as we understood their failure to win any election campaign, no matter how big or small.

Meanwhile, the competent government authorities should also demonstrate more patience and understanding as well as the ability to control the situation, protect public property, and maintain order by employing methods that are more compatible with the democratic trend in Jordan.

Indeed! The massacre has intensely shaken every citizen in our society. However, responsiblity demands the maintenance of order and proper democratic action even under anomalous circumstances.

Moreover, democracy has a price and here we are paying part of this price. We are also now paying the price for national maturity. One important point, however, should not escape us, namely that there are certain social classes which are not pleased with our blessed democratic trend. Democracy also has its negative points. Therefore, we should be alert to the reaction of the citizens wherever they may be and try to determine whether their reaction is emotional or is prompted by other motives.

"Black Sunday" is not new to us. It is ironical that this day should recur under the same name as we knew it during the Algerian liberation war when the colonial French forces opened fire indiscriminately on our Algerian brothers in Algiers, martyring or injuring 1,300

people. Despite this incident, the blood of the martyrs was not in vain, as victory was on the side of the Algerian people and their sacrifices.

Today, in order not to turn solidarity with our people in the occupied homeland into harmful acts, we urge our people to be satisfied with what they have expressed thus far.

Immortality to our people and martyrs.

PNC Members Urge Economic Boycott of U.S.

JN2305075390 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 23 May 90 pp 1, 22

[Text] Amman—The Palestine National Council [PNC] members in Jordan met at the PNC headquarters yesterday under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Sa'ih to review the glorious Palestinian intifadah against the occupation as well as the crime that was planned and perpetrated by the Israeli Government last Sunday.

The PNC members hailed the Jordanian masses for their complete interaction with the intifadah and appealed to them to maintain internal security, preserve public and private property, respect foreigners, and display a sense of national responsibility to reinforce the democratic atmosphere in Jordan so as to protect the spirit of the intifadah and ways of supporting it.

They also affirmed that any popular expression outside the rules of general national safety will impede interaction with the intifadah and will produce negative results, from which only the enemy will benefit.

The PNC members appealed to all Arab countries participating in the summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 28 May to take a serious position in word and deed toward meeting their financial obligations, supporting the intifadah, stopping the U.S. aggression against the Arab nation and its number one pan-Arab cause, the Palestine question, and toward imposing an Arab financial and trade boycott on the United States.

The PNC members also held the United States fully responsible for the violent actions of Israelis, the Israeli government's refusal to withdraw, its indifference to international legitimacy and the human rights charter, its abortion of any effort to implement the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and its persistent attempts to Judaize the Palestinian land.

The conferees also appealed to the Arab nation's masses to concentrate on the U.S. role, which is hostile to the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular, as it is no longer possible to ignore this U.S. role that is deeply hostile to our Arab nation.

The members also urged the Arab summit conference, all world countries, and the international organizations to move quickly to secure international protection for the Palestinian masses in occupied Palestine and to pave the way for an effective international conference which can lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the PLO.

The meeting then hailed the intifadah's martyrs, the wounded, and those held in prisons, as well as the Jordanian masses for supporting and totally interacting with the intifadah, stressing that this interaction, which expresses the profundity of the national unity, must be preserved, safeguarded, and strengthened by us all.

King Cables President Salih on Yemeni Unity

JN2205214390 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 May 90

[King Husayn's cable of congratulations to Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the declaration of the establishment of the unified Republic of Yemen on 22 May]

[Text] Your Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President of the Republic of Yemen, Sanaa: With deep optimism and great hope, we have been following your unionist steps toward establishing the one Yemeni homeland and people. We feel today, as you declare this great achievement, that you have achieved one of your nation's dearest aspirations and greatest hopes, and have also achieved real joy and a special tranquility and confidence for yourself and all your Arab brothers that thefuturefor all of uss will be a future of well-being, construction, power, and pride.

I hope you will accept from me and from all your brothers, the sons of the Jordanian Arab people, sincere congratulations and best wishes that God will support you in the interest and happiness of the one Yemen, and will guide your steps toward the nation's interest and happiness. Today is a launching point and a day of progress for you and for our great homeland and glorious nation, wishing your one country and one people everything we wish for our homeland and people.

We are confident that, with God's help and support, your day will be one of our pan-Arab days which will eliminate fragmentation, achieve unity, and lay a strong basis for an Arab future, in which there will be victory, salvation, and the desired progress.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn.

Cabinet on Palestinians; Members Discuss Summit

NC2205141590 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi chaired a meeting of the Cabinet today, with Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss and the ministers attending, except for Information Minister Edmond Rizq, who is in Paris.

In a statement after the meeting, Cabinet Secretary General Hisham al-Sha'ar said President al-Hirawi expressed the Cabinet's strong denunciation of the terrible massacre of Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. This coincided with the start of wide-scale Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. President al-Hirawi recalled the Palestinian tragedy began with Jewish emigration from all over the world at the beginning of this century. He noted the new Jewish wave of immigration will deepen this tragedy, and it raises fears not only for the future of Palestine and the Palestinians, but also for the future of Lebanon and its dear south. President al-Hirawi called on the Arabs to draw up an urgent unified strategic plan to avoid this danger.

President al-Hirawi expressed thanks and appreciation to King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia for his brotherly interest in Lebanon and his continuing efforts to assist it and to support its process of reconciliation and salvation. President al-Hirawi expressed hope the Arab brothers will translate this position into deeds to help Lebanon overcome its present crisis.

Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss then briefed the Cabinet on the Lebanese position concerning the upcoming Arab summit conference.

The Cabinet then made a number of appointments to certain public authorities and organizations.

'Awn Hopes for Return to 'Tranquillity'

NC2205140290 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has said peace and stability should return to East Beirut and the entire country. He pointed out that opening the crossings will set in motion a process by which schools will be opened, public services will resume, and tranquillity will return to stay.

In an interview with AL-DIYAR, Gen. 'Awn expressed his wish to cooperate with all those who attempt to resolve the Lebanese crisis once and for all, on the condition the solution will be in Lebanon's interest.

As for the Arab tripartite committee meeting and the upcoming emergency Arab summit, Gen. 'Awn said he does not want to speculate on the outcome of these meetings. His only desire, he said, is to find a solution that serves the country's interests. Gen. 'Awn said he does not seek a ministerial portfolio as the price for his endorsing the al-Ta'if agreement.

Resistance Attacks Position in Kafr Falus

NC2205121890 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] National Resistance fighters used rockets and machine guns to attack a position of the Israeli occupation forces and their agents on al-Rusiyah Hill in Kafr Falus at dawn today. The National Resistance Front issued a statement saying there were violent clashes and that the resistance fighters inflicted numerous casualties on the personnel manning the hostile position.

Car Explodes Near Palestinian Camp, Injuring One

NC2305102890 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0930 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] In Sidon, a green BMW 320 rigged car exploded 150 meters from the Government House, wounding Isma'il Isma'il and Mustafa Murad. The car was burned. According to some reports, the car was detonated by remote control when a PLO official's motorcade was passing.

Citing police, AFP reported a few minutes ago: A rigged car exploded near the entrance to 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp near Sidon city this morning when a car belonging to a Palestinian military official was passing. The explosive device, consisting of 50 kg of TNT according to the estimates of a police expert, went off in Hayy al-Ta'mir near the northern entrance to the camp. The explosion slightly injured two persons and burned some nearby parked cars. The police added the explosion took place when the car of Anwar Madi, a Fatah military official, was passing, but they could not confirm whether Madi was the target of the explosion.

Organization Claims Attack on 'Awn Battalion

NC2305104790 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 23 May 90

[Statement No. 9 issued by the "Honor, Sacrifice, and Loyalty Organization" on 23 May]

[Text] At 0530 today, Wednesday, 23 May 1990, a unit of the Honor, Sacrifice, and Loyalty Organization attacked and destroyed an armored personnel carrier of 'Awn's combat battalion near the Scala movie theater in Furn al-Shubbak. A gunman was killed and three others were wounded in the attack.

The organization warns all officers and personnel of the combat battalion against continuing their daily attacks on citizens, including raids and detentions, and declares it has the names of the perpetrators and that it will punish them in due time.

MENA Views 'Thaw' in Iraqi-Syrian Relations

NC2205144190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Damascus, 22 May (MENA)—Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has reiterated that Syria supports the holding of an Arab summit after careful preparations.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Damascus, he said that the international changes and their results pose grave dangers that affect the Arab nation, its interests, and its cause. He added that confronting these dangers requires an Arab summit at the level of these dangers.

The Syrian minister was answering a question on the reply that Iraqi envoy Akram 'Ali carried yesterday from Damascus to Baghdad about Syria's invitation to attend the extraordinary Arab summit which will be held in Baghdad on 28 May.

The official Syrian statement on the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's meeting with the Iraqi envoy last night has stressed that Syria believes that the conditions for the summit's success must be ensured. The statement also stressed that Syria will stand with all its strength by the side of Iraq or any Arab country subjected to Israeli aggression.

On the other hand, observers in the Syrian capital believe that the overall content of the Syrian statement and President al-Asad's meeting with an Iraqi envoy for the first time in 12 years are signs of the beginning of a thaw in relations between Damascus and Baghdad. The observers stress that this view is strengthened by the fact that the Iraqi envoy's visit coincided with the three-day visit by Hani al-Hasan, Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat's adviser, to Damascus which ended this morning. The results of this visit have not been made public.

Observers believe, however, that this beginning is not enough to bring about a clearing of Arab air, which continuing Egyptian and Saudi efforts are trying to achieve. They expect contacts to intensify to find a way to hold a summit that would achieve a united Arab stand and effective Arab solidarity.

Al-Asad Congratulates Yemeni Leaders on Unity

Telephones Salih

JN2305091990 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has telephoned 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic of Yemen, to congratulate him and the fraternal Yemeni people on the declaration of unity of fraternal Yemen, which is a great pan-Arab achievement and an important step on the road to greater Arab unity.

During the telephone call, the president conversed with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice president of the Republic of Yemen, congratulating him on the declaration of Yemeni unity, and hoping that the Arab nation will witness similar steps on the road to the greater pan-Arab unity.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Vice President 'Ali Salim al-Bid thanked the president for his sentiments, congratulations, and his blessing of Yemeni unity. In the name of the united Yemen, they expressed great appreciation for his and Syria's stand toward the unionist action in Yemen. They also stressed the Republic of Yemen's concern to promote relations and cooperation with Syria to achieve Arab solidarity in view of the challenges facing the Arab nation.

Cables Yemeni Leaders

JN2205212890 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of congratulations to Yemeni President Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Vice President 'Ali Salim al-Bid on the formal declaration of unity of the two parts of Yemen. The cable reads as follows:

On this historic day, in which the Yemeni Arab people, through their struggle and through the efforts of the sincere Yemeni leaders, achieved their precious objective of unifying Yemen, I am pleased to send to you and to the Yemeni Arab people sincerest congratulations on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in my own name, accompanied by sincere wishes of success and strength for this blessed move to serve as a step toward Arab unity.

We in the Syrian Arab Republic share happiness with Yemen—people and government—on this pan-Arab achievement. We affirm our support for the Republic of Yemen to achieve progress and prosperity for the Yemeni Arab people. We affirm our eagerness to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood between our two countries in the interest of people in both countries, to defend the Arab nation's causes, and to confront the challenges facing the nation.

Afghanistan

Khaliqyar Details Policies, Proposed Cabinet

LD2205213290 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 21 May 90

[Speech by Afghan Prime Minister-Designate Fazl Haq Khaliqyar at the Wolasi Jerga, People's Assembly, on 21 May—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Esteemed members of the Wolasi Jerga. Following the policy of national reconciliation decreed by Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, I have been entrusted with the duty of forming a cabinet and presenting it to the Wolasi Jerga to obtain a vote of confidence. From you, the elected representatives of the Muslim, religious, and proud nation of Afghanistan.

The great trust placed in us by the president is worthy of our endless appreciation and thanks. We know that a great trust and huge responsibility has been handed to us at this sensitive and crucial political, economic, and social stage for our country, at a time when the devastating and annihilating war has brought about untold suffering and damage to our people. It has left many many families in mourning for their dear ones. It has faced a great part of our society with wandering and homelessness.

We accept the sacred task of serving the homeland by the help of God Almighty with an open heart and sincere confidence in the unbreakable fortitude and steadfastness of the Afghan nation for expanding and deepening the humanitarian, Islamic, and Afghan policy of national reconciliation.

We consider the following verse of the holy Koran as the point and basis of our action:

If some one wants to decide, he should trust in God. God likes those who place their trust in him. [preceding Koranic verse in Arabic]

We know that there are countless and unbearable difficulties and problems. But sincere intentions as well as active and devoted participation for implementing compromise and national reconcilaition will pave the way for ending the bloodshed, fratricide, and destruction in the country, and will give us this promise that the bright days of peace and calm life of our compatriots are not far away.

Broad and useful practical measures have been taken over the past three years in the step by step implementation of the national reconciliation policy—these measures are the only steps possible to save our people and homeland from an abject life, the misery of discord, enmity, and futile hostility among Afghans. The opening of the path of dialogue and negotiation among Afghans; the convocation of grand assemblies; the endorsement of the Constitution; the law on parties and other legislation; the election of the president of the country; the creation of political pluralism; the resumption of the work of the National Assembly; the pardoning of those who have taken up arms against the state and want to return to their normal life; the restoration of the properties of those who have left the country; the remission of prisoners; the granting of a series of concessions to those commanders and armed groups who join the national reconciliation policy; the signing of the Geneva Accords; the return of the Soviet military contingents to their country; all of this has brought about safety and legality, an open and dependable political climate, and the possibility for national unity among Afghans. My colleagues and I, standing today before the authoritive representatives of the Afghan nation to obtain a vote of confidence, consider the ensuring of compromise among the hostile sides of the single nation of Afghanistan as our most important national duty and will not spare any self-sacrifice to implement the noble duty of peace.

Honesty and truth-telling, consultation with people on the issue, and explicit assertion of the truths and realities how ever unpleasant and bitter—these will form the basis of our work. We do not consider ourselves separated from our unsatisfied brothers, the opposition formations, parties, and personalities in and out of the country. We are all part of one body. At the moment the lofty and liberating policy of national reconciliation is giving warmth to this body. It thaws the old ice of indignation and useless hostility and resentment.

The policy line of the government is aimed at ensuring those expectations and aspirations of the people of Afghanistan whose concepts are reflected in the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, the Constitution, and the national reconciliation policy. My government considers legality the most important condition for the growth and expansion of democracy which will become possible by the actions of three forces—the legislative, the executive and the judiciary—and by the balanced cooperation of these three forces. The government wishes to take steps with complete goodwill in establishing a cooperative climate, mutual trust, and effective [word indistinct] with legislative force.

Taking into account the political and economic situation of the country and the situation in the region and in the world, my colleagues and I present the following program to you, esteemed representatives of the nation.

Before presenting the policy, I want to emphasize the fact that we do not want to give you promises that their implementation in the present difficult situation will not be possible, just for the sake of receiving your vote of confidence. We consider ourselves responsible for what we can accomplish. If we do not fulfill our promises, we consider ourselves accountable and subject to interrogation. The government pledges to always respond to the questions of the honorable representatives of the nation on its performance.

We hope that with the help of Almighty God and with the support and backing of the heroic people of Afghanistan, and the cooperation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan, to serve our people with utmost ability by remedying their pains and meeting their vital needs.

In the administrative field:

We need such administrative style to provide the possiblities for faster and easier fulfillment of affairs. Efforts in this direction will constitute the basic part of our struggle against bureaucracy which creates distance among government and people and makes the correct and timely accomplishment of the entrusted duties difficult. We shall remove to the extent possible those factors and methods that, in one way or another, alienate government from the people and restrict its basis among the public.

All citizens shall have equal rights and obligations in our view, and members of no political party or organization shall enjoy any preference. Each Afghan, regardless of his/her national, ethnic, linguistic, religious, territorial, and other affiliations, can be appointed to responsible government posts if he/she possesses political, scientific and moral competence, aptitude, self-restraint, adequacy, honesty, and loyality to the high aspirations of patriotism and national reconciliation, and a sense of responsibility for the public property.

The government values the revision, purification, and improvement of the state apparatus and employees by taking into account the division of the tasks, style of work, and acceleration of actions. It cannot accept what bothers the people and wastes time and energy: the ugly phenomena such as hoardings; embezzlement; misuse and plundering of public properties, production and distribution; trafficking and abuse of drugs; varities of misuse, deviations and sabotages; bribe-taking; violation of one's rights; giving privileges to undeserving and profit-seeking persons and individuals supported by higher-ups; complacency at work; economic sabotage; deceiving of youths; opportunism; complacency; blackmailing and intimidation; bureaucracy; keeping the people of our society in suffering, bereavement, psychological pressure, and discouragement.

The sacred religion of Islam commands us to stage a jihad and decisive struggle against corrution, as corruption is a means of evil and destruction. Necessary measures shall be adopted and strictly put in practice for its removal.

In the economic field:

As a result of war and interference of foreign powers, the economy of our country has been faced with a terrible despersion. Families, especially the poor people of society, those who have fixed salary and income, face economic difficulties and harsh living. The production and export of goods shows unprecedented reduction, as a result of which the government's revenues is in deficit. Presently, Afghanistan is mostly leaning on the gratis assistance and favorable credits of the friendly countries.

Such assistance can never meet the country's present requirements. The revival and development of the rural areas and agricultural and irrigational systems, factories and production institutions, and transport networks—which are considered to be the country's economic lifelines—and the etablishment of social services and public welfare require large financial and monetary resources. In the zones, provinces and regions where cease-fires are being observed and truces have been made, relatively greater possibilities exist to revitalize and create economic institutions and to resolve related problems. The armed commanders who have joined the national reconciliation and other personalities can play a worthy role in the reconstruction of economic development in the aforementioned regions and make maximum use of the resources and manpower that they possess. The government will give them the necessary assistance in this regard. We are grateful to the national traders, private entrepreneurs and all those people who are participating under the present hard and disastrous conditions in the production, import and distribution of the primary goods needed by the people.

The government intends to pay comprehensive attention, in conformity with state economic policy, to the growth of private, mixed and banking facilities for this purpose. There are enormous shortcomings in the method and style of the work in the private sector of the economy which reduces its effectiveness for the welfare of the people. The government will make the necessary efforts to create the necessary conditions to encourage domestic and foreign private investment. We do not see any obstacle to using foreign investments that will be in the interest of our people and country. We will encourage those who are interested in that.

The government is hopeful that the countries of the world, the international community and other organizations should render assistance to rehabilitate the devastated economy of our country. The Afghan Government will make every effort to make use of this assistance and cooperation efficiently and to maximum effect.

Traditionally Afghanistan is an agricultural country. The majority of its population in the past was engaged in agriculture. Unfortunately, the greatest of all damage was inflicted on this sector of the economy affecting peasants and livestock holders. Rural development and rehabilitation, restructuring irrigation and engineering establishments, providing different aids such as fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural tools, distributing insecticides and pesticides to peasants, gardeners and giving a variety of assistance to liestock breeders are among the government's main tasks.

The government will support craftsmen, who are providing most of the industrial needs of the our people and who enjoy a worthy position in our social system.

Pursuading and helping those who own capital and private enterpreneurs to establish factories and production and industrial enterprises in individual and mixed forms, is a part of our economic program. Even those people who do not want to live under the present conditions inside the country will be given the opportunity of investing in all useful spheres of society with full confidence and with legal guarantee from the state. Let each Afghan who is thinking about the construction of the country, improving his or her living standard and the welfare of his or her country, have sufficient opportunity for economic activity and for serving their compatriots. National traders along with those who own national capital will enjoy the government's special attention. Given all the available opportunities we will try to provide them with better internal and export trade conditions.

The financial and banking affairs in the country require the the adoption of effective and consistent measures. Our monetary policy should prevent inflation, fluctuation, and the devaluation of Afghan currency against foreign currencies, and should create a situation that will curb price rises which are completely to the detriment of the poor people in our society.

In the sphere of defense:

Afghanistan is the common home of all Afghans. It belongs to all without exception. Therefore, the protection of the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country is the duty and mission of every Afghan. Supporting the military doctrine of the country, which is defensive, I call on all patriotic Afghans, with a firm belief in the victory of truth over falsehood, with the help of Almighty God, to cut away the hands of foreigners from our sacred land. As long as encroachments, intereference and intervention continue, a durable and just peace cannot be restored in our country. We are forced to have a powerful and active military system that will be able to ensure our national, state and territorial security. Therefore, strengthening the Armed Forces will be the focus of the government's attention. Taking this opportunity, I mention with praise the heroic bravery of all the personnel of the Armed Forces of the country who at the moment are standing in the fiery trenches to defend the homeland. I ask Almighty God to give them further successful service.

In the field of social services:

Improving social services and insuring the people's welfare are another important issue deserving the government's attention. Promoting our people's living standards requires more social services, especially those services that have been greatly affected for various reasons.

The government is paying the necessary attention to reviving and improving communication lines and transportation services in cities and villages greatly damaged as a result of the war. Attention to improving the medical services available in the country is an important duty of the government. We will seek effective measures in order to produce and important medicines; which is an urgent need of the people.

The government will make the necessary efforts toward insuring the rights and the resettlment of nomads. The housing shortage problem remains, as in the past. We will do our utmost for the just solution of this problem. The shortage of drinking water and power, the low level of environmental health, especially in the center and the major cities of the country, the acute shortage of buses for municipal transportation, the shortage of construction materials; of equipment and machines for the publication of newspapers, journals, magazines and books, the lack of rest and recreation areas, and of constructive activities for the spare time of youngesters all are important problems concerning which the government should take the necessary measures to solve as soon as possible. A brief explanation is needed in this respect, which is that our success in offering better social services depends on peace, all-out security, the financial and technical ability of the government, and the cordial and untiring cooperation between the people and the government. We trust in God regarding the effectiveness of the work in progress.

In the field of cultural affairs:

Afghan culture is the life and soul of our people. It is a mirror that reflects Afghan and Islamic morals and high character, as well as the magnificent ancient history and the material and moral endowments of this proud land and its inhabitants, both today and yesterday. This culture is an inalienable part of Islamic culture. It is a great treasure that joins us to the common human family. The children of our country have a right to education without discrimination and prejudice. Ruined schools will be rebuilt and reactiviated by any means possible. Maximum use will be made of the morale and material capability of people and individuals, especially benefactors, national capitalists, businessmen, culture lovers, influential local people, and other patriots, for the betterment of education. The government will make efforts to secure international aid for the improvement of the education and teaching situation. The government will render all feasible assistance to the people of culture, teachers and lecturers among them, who are the creators of our future. The living and working conditions of scholars, researchers, authors, literary and artistic creators, and journalists of the country deserve sympathetic assessment. The government will carry out a complete review of the regulation and bylaws covering the work, rights, and privileges of these very effective and constructive sectors of society. Having a free press and publications is an important, indivisible part and complement of democracy. The press is the tongue of the people, and because we believe in enormous assistance to our people, we would like our people's tongue to speak louder, more explicitly and more cordially. The government will support a free press and free publications, and will help them with all available possibilities. Our expectation is that this tongue will always be used in the service of national interests, without hostility, hatred, liable, or demagogy. The necessity is felt for the establishment of a responsible authority to assess views and criticisms of the press, radio, and television, to take due

measures for the alleviation of defects in their affairs and shortcomings, and to inform the people of the consequences. Also, the protection of our ancient cultural heritage and the archaic relics of which Afghans are proud is an important task that cannot be ignored for a single moment.

Dear representatives of the nation, our Pashto and Baluch brothers, who have longstanding traditional, historic, national, religious, and cultural relations and links with the people of Afghanistan, will enjoy the support of the people of Afghanistan in safeguarding their national and political identity.

In the political field:

This government's foreign policy is to ensure and protect the high national interests of Afghanistan. Therefore the government will pursue a balanced and sensible foreign policy and will back the protection and strengthening of political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as fundamental goals. The country's foreign policy will be based on the following goals and principles:

- consolidating the country's international position through the pursuit of an independent and active diplomacy;
- ensuring the expanding normal and friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with all states in the world, especially neighboring, Islamic and nonaligned countries, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistance, respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the affairs of other states;
- the pursuit of a positive and active nonaligned policy;
- securing world and international assistance for the return and resettlement of refugees and the socioeconomic reconstruction of Afghanistan;
- adhering to the UN Charter, the world human rights declaration and other accepted international norms;
- assisting the prevention of the arms race, securing complete disarmament, resolving regional disputes peacefully and safeguarding and consolidating international peace and security through an international comprehensive security system;
- supporting all peoples and social and political organizations which adhere to democracy and peace in all countries and the defense of the just demands of all people of the world.

Dear representatives, allow me to introduce to you the members of the proposed government:

Fazl Haq Khaliqyar, prime minister;

Mahmud Barialay, deputy prime minister;

Dr. 'Abdul Wahid Sorabi, deputy prime minister and minister of planning;

Dr. Nematullah Pazhwak, deputy prime minister;

'Abdul Qayum Nurzay, deputy prime minister;

Sarwar Mangal, deputy prime minister;

Mahbubullah Koshani, deputy prime minister;

Ma'suma 'Esmati Wardak, minister of training and education;

Professor Ghulam Mahaynoddin Darez, minister of justice;

Professor (Mehr Muhammad Ejazi), minister of public health;

'Abdul Wakil, foreign affairs minister;

Raz Muhammad Paktin, minister of interior;

Saleha Faruq E'tamadi, minister of social security;

Muhammad Hakim, finance minister;

Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of defence;

Gholam Faruq Ya'qubi, minister of state security;

Muhammad Sediq Saylani, minister of Islamic affairs and endowment;

Ghulam Mayhodin Shabaz, minister of central statistics;

Sarjang Zazi, minister of border affairs;

Engineer Muhammad Ghofran, minister of agriculture;

Dr. Muhammad Anwar Dost, minister of foodstuffs and light industry;

Dr. Faqir Muhammad Nekzad, minister of construction;

'Abdul Samad Salah, minister of mines and industries;

Hamidullah Tarzi, minister of civil aviation;

Engineer Sayyed Nasem Ulowi, minister of communication;

Mir 'Abdul Ghafur Rahim, minister of water and electricity;

'Abdul Bashir Roygar, minister of culture and information;

Dr. Professor Muhammad Anwar Shamas, minister of higher and vocational education;

Fateh Muhammad Tarin, minister of returnees affairs.

Engineer Hayatollah 'Azizi, minister of rehabilitation and rural development;

Khalilullah, minister of transportation;

Nur Ahmad Berits, minister without portfolio;

Dr. Faqir Muhammad Ya'qubi, minister without portfolio;

Dr. Shah Wali, minister without portfolio;

Sayyed Ekram Paygir, minister without portfolio.

Esteemed representatives, our wishes and desires for our country are many. We have presented to you the things we are determined to achieve. I cordially request that you, dear representative of the free and brave Afghans,

consider my proposed policy and the formation of the government with responsibility, taking into account the high national interests of the country, and make your decision. The government vows to work. I assert that people expect total honesty and truth from us total. People can suffer any hardship and deprivation and misery but cannot tolerate lies, demagogy, despotism and insults. The governemnt is making an effort, to pave the way for a popular broad-based coalition government. It is cordially and faithfully obliged to show merit and to manifest an excellent example of democracy and political culture. We will be fortunate if we see the majority of our estranged compatriots beside us so that with complete ability and strength we can embark on consolidating peace and reconstructing the country.

The government will establish contacts with doctors, teachers, engineers, architects, lecturers, artists and other Afghan intellectuals and will ask them to return to the homeland to take part, shoulder to shoulder, with their compatriots in the reconstruction of the ruined home of the Afghans. The government will provide them with facilities so far as it is able. Our wretched people are ready to halve their bread with those who will help during these difficult days.

We believe that the country belongs to all Afghans and that its national treasure belongs to all the nation. With purity of heart, the spirit of Afghan brotherhood and Islamic fraternity we call on all dear Afghans and say let us to come together turn our backs on the tricks by the enemies of the country, put an end to the futile and destructive war, and give a final and resolute response to aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of our country from abroad by ensuring and consolidating national unity and protecting the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country. May the mercy of God and the support of the suffering people of Afghanistan be with those who deflect lethal weapons from the chests of our compatriots and those who resolve to protect national unity, all out peace, the peaceful life of our compatriots and the country's prosperity.

Esteemed representatives, government positions are not inheritable and concessionary. Those who are not competent cannot obtain them. We know that confidence in the representatives of the nation cannot be permanent. Any time you think that the continuation of the work of government is not fruitful my incumbancy wil be terminated. If I feel myself that my work is not longer fruitful I will voluntarily step down. I assure you there is no contract between me and my colleagues but the commitment of truthful service to the national reconciliation policy, the country and my compatriots. I and my colleagues cannot wait for whatever decision is made abroad about Afghanistan. With all the strength and potential inside the country we will concentrate our efforts on peace and progress. Any Afghan who thinks and works for peace can have a role in determining government policy no matter which party, organization or body he belongs to.

O God, do what makes you happy and deliver us!

Briefing Explains Cabinet-Designate Composition

LD2205214890 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] In connection with the incorrect report by a BBC correspondent in Kabul who reported inaccurately on the number of party and nonparty members in the cabinet-designate, a briefing session was held this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Storey Palace.

At this session, which was attended by domestic and foreign journalists, Ghulam Sarwar Yurish, head of press affairs and spokesman for the presidency, spoke in detail about the composition of the new government from the organizational, national, and effectiveness viewpoints. The head of the Press Office said that in the composition of the government-designate, which consists of 36 individuals, including the prime minister-designate, 23 are neutral and nonparty figures, 12 are from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and one is from the Democratic Movement of Afghanistan.

The members of the cabinet-designate have long and professional experience in their fields of work.

At this briefing, the presidential spokesman resolutely rejected the incorrect report by the BBC correspondent which alleged that seven nonparty members are included in the cabinet-designate.

At the conclusion, the foreign journalists raised their questions regarding the cabinet-designate. They were answered by Ghulam Sarwar Yurish.

Resistance Reportedly To Go Forward With Jirga

BK2205152090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1455 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, May 22 (AFP)—Afghan resistance parties Tuesday [22 May] decided to go ahead with their earlier plan of convening a loya jirga or grand assembly of elders and tribes to elect a new government, an influential mujahidin leader here said.

Mir Sayyed Hamid Gaylani, who is also election commissioner and chief justice in the resistance's Afghan Interim Government (AIG) said the loya jirga comprising some 2,200 representatives would meet somewhere in Afghanistan in two months. He said six out of the seven Sunni Muslim resistance parties, forming the main fighting force in Afghanistan, have approved the plan.

One resistance faction, Hezb-e Eslami, led by radical fundamentalist leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar withdrew last year from the AIG [Afghan Interim Governement] amid differences with other components while the Iran-based Shiite parties remained unrepresented.

The plan first unfolded by AIG Prime Minister Rasul Sayyaf last winter envisages a grand assembly having 10

members each from the country's 216 districts. Each resistance party could also send 10-15 nominees to the assembly. Some 2,200 members forming the jirga (assembly) would elect a head of state who would then nominate a prime minister, he said.

The prime minister will have to seek a vote of confidence from the assembly. After the cabinet is ratified the strength of the house will be reduced by retaining one member from each district. The remaining nine members will then become members of the provincial assemblies for the country's 29 provinces.

According to resistance sources the 10-member local council would include field commanders, party nominees, ulema (religious heads) and tribal elders chosen by residents under the supervision of election commission teams.

The development came only a week ahead of the United States-Soviet summit and follows Afghan ruler Najibullah's plan to convene his own jirga after a cabinet reshuffle he announced in Kabul Monday [21 May].

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker at a press conference in Moscow on Saturday [19 May] said both superpowers "are focussing on the concept of elections under international supervision as a possible mechanism" to settle the Afghan problem. Indications are that Washington, a major resistance backer along with Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, is willing to disengage from the Afghan crisis before the end of the year amid reports of a possible U.S.-Soviet understanding to stop arms supply to their respective allies.

The resistance had in February announced that the jirga would be convened sometime in May when the new government would replace the AIG. But Mr. Gaylani confirmed that it failed to hold the assembly due to sharp differences among the component parties on the modalities. He said that now there was a "consensus" among the six parties and some prominent leaders outside the AIG. Leaders of at least three other parties also attended the press conference.

Referring to Mr. Hekmatyar, who insists on one man one vote, the moderate guerrilla leader said the plan was not for one party or group. "It is open for all and it is up to them to respond."

Mr. Gaylani said work on holding the jirga would start from Wednesday [23 May] and the United Nations will also be asked to pressure the Kabul government to allow people from the districts under its control to send nominees. Resistance sources said out of 216 districts the government barely had control over 25.

Replying to a question, Mr. Gaylani said only Afghan Muslims can join the jirga. He made it clear that the ruling Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan would not be allowed to participate. He said nomination of woman representatives will be welcome "but it depends on the local conditions." He did not elaborate.

Asked if the jirga could nominate ex-King Zahir Shah, who is living in exile in Rome, Mr. Gaylani, himself a monarchist, said it was up to the people of Afghanistan. If the jirga nominated him the former king could become head of state, he added.

Mujahidin 'Government' Splits Over King's Role

PM2205155590 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 May 90 p 5

[Ahmad Muwaffaq Zaydan report: "Mujahidin Government in Afghanistan Expected To Be Dissolved"]

[Text] Peshawar—Afghan sources have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT they expect the interim Afghan mujahidin government under Prof. 'Abdul Rasul Sayyaf to be dissolved this week, and that its dissolution is linked to former King Zahir Shah's recent statement regarding his return to Afghanistan.

The sources say that three mujahidin leaders—namely Sayyaf, Hekmatyar, and Burhanuddin Rabbani—are currently holding side meetings at the committee and organization levels to study the possibility of unity among them if the current government collapses, especially in view of the emergence of a tendency represented by leaders Mojaddedi, Gaylani, and Mohammadi, who are described as "moderates." This tendency agrees to Zahir Shah's future leadership of Afghanistan. Mohammadi visited Italy recently to meet with the former king.

Zahir Shah had announced for the first time that his national duty prompts him to return to Afghanistan to prevent it from being exposed to fragmentation and partition, so he said. Observers regarded this statement as a new change in the former king's policy, since he in the past linked his return to the Afghan people's decision. Sayyaf, head of the mujahidin government, strongly attacked Zahir Shah and warned him about the consequences of his return to the country.

Furthermore, the Afghan sources told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the meeting held in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, before 'Id al-Fitr and attended by Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, and leaders of the seven mujahidin groups was decisive, as the three leaders—Hekmatyar, Rabbani, and Sayyaf—emerged clearly annoyed, whereas Mohammadi, Mojaddedi, and Gaylani looked satisfied.

The Afghan sources attributed that to Pakistan's secret proposal to the mujahidin to agree to Zahir Shah's return, urging them to try that option. The sources added that the proposal does not represent the view of Pakistan, which does not want Zahir Shah, but does represent the superpowers' view.

Islamic Party leader Yunis Khalis was quoted as saying to a group of Afghans that he would stay outside Afghanistan if Zahir Shah returned.

At another level, Islamic Society and Islamic Party figures say that the committees and organizations which worked

under the thee major mujahidin parties before the formation of the present mujahidin government have held meetings, and that the committees have resumed their work. And a rapprochement has been noted among Hekmatyar, Rabbani, and Sayyaf, who are now seeking to unite Khalis with them. A mujahidin leader yesterday said that present conditions have united the ranks of the three senior leaders, whose unity in the past was questionable. This is in the knowledge that Rabbani and Hekmatyar have not met since the commemorative celebration given in honor of martyr Dr. 'Abdallah 'Azzam.

Observers have noted that the statement made recently by Sadruddin Agha Khan, UN coordinator of the Afghan refugees' affairs, gave Zahir Shah a motive, since he said that Afghanistan would be partitioned into several parts if the situation remained the same. A statement issued by the mujahidin government attacked that statement and was distributed by the mujahidin news agency.

Constitution Amendment Commission Ends Work

LD2105115790 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 May 90

[Excerpt] The commission for drafting amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan which started its work 12 May held today its last session under the chairmanship of 'Abdul Rahim Hatif, vice president and chairman of the commission.

A BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY] correspondent reports that the commission assessed and discussed comprehensively each article of the Constitution in an open and democratic climate. It has omitted some articles, amended some and added or deleted words and expressions as required in some to make it applicable to the changing circumstances of Afghan society.

In its last session the commission made a final assessment of all the draft amendments discussed to date and approved the final version.

The commission also decided that the final draft amendment should be presented to the esteemed president of Afghanistan.

The commission for the draft amendments to the Constitution reports that the draft of the necessary amendments to the Constitution, work on which was begun based on the instructions of Article 141 of the Constitution and which will be presented to the Grand Assembly for approval, has been completed. [passage omitted]

Kabul Airport Closed by Rocket Attack 22 May

BK2205154890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1531 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Kabul, May 22 (AFP)— Kabul international airport was closed by heavy rocketing from mujahidin resistance gunners Tuesday [22 May], and a United Nations aircraft narrowly escaped being hit, U.N. sources said here. One rocket exploded 150 to 200 meters (yards) from the U.N.'s 10-seater Beachcraft [as received], which was parked outside the terminal building, the source said. He said the plane was preparing to leave for Islamabad, and an official and the co-pilot were checking the radio when the area came under attack.

Several rockets exploded inside the vast airport and some outside the terminal building.

"It was too close for comfort, but it is business as usual and we will operate the plane tomorrow," the source said, adding that the plane suffered no damage and no U.N. personnel were hurt. Earlier reports said the plane, which was damaged in a rocket attack on the airport several months ago, had managed to take off.

An airport spokesman said 15 to 20 rockets were fired and at least three airport employees wounded in the attack.

Three scheduled flights from Moscow, New Delhi and Amritsar were cancelled.

Government Spokesman Humayun Mukamel said 12 rockets had been fired within an hour Tuesday morning and that some hit a workers' township just north of the airport. He said one civilian was wounded but gave no further information.

Mr. Mukamel said the rockets were fired from the Kohi Safi mountain region, just 30 kilometers (18 miles) north of Kabul. Government troops have been battling the mujahidin in the Kohi Safi region for over a month.

The resistance fired some 27 rockets at Kabul city Sunday [20 May], killing two civilians and wounding 29, including the head of the U.N. Coordinator's Office for Afghanistan, Michael Schulenberg, and Yugoslav Charge d'affaires Velibor Dulovic.

Bangladesh

Ershad Announces Plans To Seek Second Term

BK2205162090 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpt] President Ershad has said he has decided to contest the presidential election taking place next year for a second term. He was addressing a public meeting at a local college ground in Patharghata of Barguna District today.

The president said the government, under his leadership, has undertaken innumerable development projects for the welfare of the people. He sought the support of the people and expressed the hope that they will consider the factors for which his party deserves their votes. He said a strong government will make implementation of policies easier for hastening the progress of the country.

Communications Minister Anwar Hossain, Textiles Minister A.B.M. Ruhul Amin Howladerm and a number of MP's and Jatiya Party leaders were present on the occasion. [passage omitted]

Pakistan Army Chief Arrives on Goodwill Visit

BK2205161590 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Pakistani Army chief of staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg, arrived in Dhaka today on a week-long goodwill visit to Bangladesh. The chief of Army staff, Lieutenant General Atiqur Rahman, received him at the airport.

India

Singh Informs Gates of Pakistani 'Interference'

BK2105145290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] India has conveyed to the United States that a dialogue with Pakistan is possible only after Pakistan stops supporting terrorism and subversion in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. This was conveyed by the prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, to the U.S. president's special envoy, Mr. Robert Gates, in New Delhi today.

Mr. Gates, who arrived in New Delhi as a special envoy, called on the prime minister and handed over letter from President Bush. During the 35 minute meeting the prime minister told Mr. Gates that Pakistan's interference is the root cause of the current tension in the subcontinent. The prime minister said the elimination of these activities of Pakistan is essential for restoring confidence and thereby deescalating the present situation.

Admiral on Pakistan's Military Acquisitions

BK2205155990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The chief of the naval staff, Admiral Nadkarni, has expressed concern over Pakistan increasing its naval strength beyond its requirements by getting submarines and Harpoon missiles from the United States. Talking to newsmen aboard INS [Indian Naval Ship] Shivaji at Pune this morning, he said India will take adequate steps to tackle these challenges.

Referring to Pakistan's intentions to acquire an atomic powered submarine, Admiral Nadkarni said this would adversely affect the balance of power.

Reportage on Religious Leader's Assassination

Called 'Victim' of Pakistan

BK2105160890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] According to informed sources, the three killers who shot dead Mirwaiz Maulvi [Muslim high priest] Mohammad Farooq have been identified by the chaukidar [guard]. Maulvi Farooq had all along been considered a moderate on Kashmir affairs. The impression in the valley was he neither favored the so-called liberation nor accession of the valley to Pakistan.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani mentors of terrorism in the valley had directed the militants to stage something spectacular to coincide with the visit to Islamabad and Delhi of the U.S. special envoys, Mr. Robert Gates and Mr. Kelly. Maulvi Farooq appears to have become a victim of such direction of Pakistan.

Report from Srinagar says people came out in the streets in large numbers condemning the murder of Mirwaiz Maulvi Mohammad Farooq. Some militants had joined them and fired at a CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] picket with AK-47 rifles in Hawal area injuring eight jawans [soldiers]. In the exchange of fire between the militants and the CRPF, 10 persons were killed and some others injured. Empty shells of AK-47 rifles used by the militants were recovered from the site.

'Pandemonium' in Parliament Reported

BK2205131290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The assassination of the prominent religious and political leader of Kashmir, Maulvi Farooq, yesterday created pandemonium in both the Houses of Parliament today. The matter was raised by National Conference members supported by the Congress-I members who sought to stall the proceedings during the entire question hour in both the houses. The prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, speaking amidst the uproar in the Lok Sabha expressed his deep anguish and pain over the killing. He said a solution to the Kashmir problem can come only with the involvement of the people of the valley. The problem is to be approached and resolved unitedly by the government and the people. Mr. Singh said the terrorists have to be dealt with firmly in view of the threat to our country's security.

Earlier, in a suo moto statement, the home minister, Mufti Muhammad Sayeed, informed the house that additional security forces have been sent to Srinagar following the killing of the mirwaiz. The situation in the state capital is kept under close watch.

The body of the prominent religious leader of Kashmir, Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq, was laid to rest at the newly constructed Idgah Maidan in Srinagar today. The body was taken out in procession this afternoon from his residence for the burial. A large number of people joined the funeral procession. The state governor, Mr. Jag Mohan, has decided to hand over to the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] the investigation into the killing of Maulvi Farooq in Srinagar yesterday.

Funeral in Martyr's Cemetery

BK2205155890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 22 May 90

[By Marie France Rouze]

[Text] Srinagar, India, May 22 (AFP)—More than 100,000 mourners chanting "We Want Freedom" Tuesday [22 May] buried slain Kashmiri Muslim leader Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq while masked gunmen fired a last salute at grave side with Kalashnikovs. A coffin covered with green cloth was carried by young men to the grave site where the earth had been covered with rose petals.

"We Want Freedom" and "Jag Mohan Murderer" yelled the crowd, while residents accused Kashmir Governor Jag Mohan of responsibility for the assination Monday [21 May] of Maulvi Farooq, 45, a Muslim high priest and political leader who had been campaigning for Kashmiri self-determination.

A crowd estimated at between 100,000 and 200,000 took part in the ceremony. More were prevented from reaching the gravesite because of a strict curfew clamped on Srinagar. The curfew was lifted only around the cemetery at Idgar, a two-square-kilometer site reserved for the burial of Muslim martyrs.

Monday's assassination was followed by what residents called a "massacre" when security forces opened fire on an impromptu procession of mourners killing at least 47 of them and wounding more than 300, according to medical sources. Tuesday residents gave much larger figures, saying up to 200 had been killed and their bodies tossed in the river. A young man at the ceremony showed a fresh hole covered with planks of wood, where he said 40 bodies had been buried Monday, and another large hole next to it had been prepared for more bodies, he said.

As the crowd was waiting for the body to be brought, a series of explosions took place in a nearby field, staged the mourners said, by the "mujahedeen" (Islamic warriors). Then a group of some 10 young men, their faces hidden under blue masks, fired their Kalashnikov assault rifles in the air. Some of the weapons appeared to be new. "This is our salute to our leader," one explained.

A very nervous young man searched journalists saying they had been "cheated before" by foreigners and Indians. On the way to Idgar, a small group of journalists were mobbed by crying citizens shouting "we want freedom, we are not militants, we are not fundamentalists, we want the Indians out."

One young man said his mother had a heart attack and died when she learned that the mirwaiz (high priest) had been killed.

While security forces were conspicuously absent from the site, paramilitary forces as well as the Army were deployed in other parts of Srinagar, which were all under curfew. The few vehicles allowed to run with curfew passes were searched every 300 meters (yards) and visitors' luggage opened.

The city looked like a ghost town with streets totally empty and shops and houses shuttered. All that could be seen were cows and stray dogs roaming the streets lined with security personnel in sand-bagged bunkers.

Kashmir 'Under Control'

BK2305033190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] The situation throughout the Kashmir valley is under control and the security forces have further intensified the search for the killers of Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq. Their drive against the Pakistan-trained subversives also continues.

Four Pakistan-trained terrorists were killed and two arrested at two different places in the five-km border belt yesterday. A large quantity of arms and ammunition recovered from them included five AK-47 rifles, two pistols, six hand grenades, and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Twenty-nine other subversives were arrested yesterday in Shupiyan, Kulgam, and Magam areas. Precautionary curfew continues in Srinagar, but there will be three-hour relaxation in 19 localities of the city from 0700 this morning.

Fijian Government Orders Indian Embassy Closed

BK2305093290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Reports from the Fijian capital Suva say that the Fijian Government has asked India to close its embassy there. The nonelected interim government in Fiji claimed that India is interfering in their affairs. Earlier last year, the Fijian Government had asked the Indian ambassador to leave for alleged political meddling. Since then, the embassy has been run by a charge d'affaires. India has been opposing racial discrimination in Fiji and its readmission into the Commonwealth following the military coup there two years ago.

Commentary Decries Racial Policy in Fiji

BK1905145390 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 19 May 90

[Commentary by Rajiv Sharma of UNI entitled: "Will Fiji Become Racist?"]

[Text] India's 111 year old relations with Fiji have touched the nadir after a military coup in 1987, which turned the South Pacific island nation into a racist regime. Fiji was plunged into a racial crisis, when military strongman Major General Sitiveni Rabuka deposed the ethnic Indian dominated elected government of Dr. Timoci Bavadra, on 14 May 1987 and stripped the Fijian Indians of their legislative, religious, and constitutional rights which they enjoyed before the coup.

Of the total 727,000 people in this nation of 800 islands and islets, ethnic Indians slightly outnumber the native Fijians. The coup leader also scrapped the 1970 constitution, which had adopted an innovative electoral formula to ensure a racial balance in the legislature. The Fiji for Fijians syndrome became much too evident and a draft constitution was recently prepared to guarantee the Melanesians, the aborigines, 38 seats in the 52 member house as compared to 32 in the previous constitution. General Rabuka announced that the 5,000 strong army, 97 percent of which is comprised of native Fijians, would transfer power from the interim administration only if the new constitution gave a native Fijian majority in the parliament against people of Indian, Chinese, and part-European origin. The 70 hereditary Fijian chiefs who wield enormous power and who first voiced their concern about the growing number of Indians in 1988, wanted overwhelming majority for indigenous Fijians in Parliament as well as key posts of Prime Minister, President, and police and military heads.

The religious persecution of the ethnic Indians assumed alarming proportions when the military regime issued a stern warning to the Fijian Hindus that they may not have religious occasions celebrated as such and that their holy days may not be holy from now on. General Rabuka openly declared that he wanted the ethnic Indians to be converted into Christians and issued a decree restricting public activity on Sunday, the Christian Sabbath day though the majority of the population is either Hindu or Muslim. Such racist acts triggered off a large-scale migration of Fijian Indians. According to last month's report of the Reserve Bank of Fiji, as many as 23,000 ethnic Indians have migrated out of Fiji in the past three years. Most of the migrants have settled in the neighboring Australia and New Zealand. Those who have stayed behind are mainly poor peasants, who are periodically made targets of attack by Taukei, the protestant extremist outfit of Fiji.

General Rabuka's coup, the first military coup in the South Pacific region had evoked sharp criticism from the international community, including its former ruler Britain, Australia, New Zealand, United States and India. Britain, which ruled Fiji till 1970, has disapproved of the draft constitution which is likely to be released next month. Britain and other Commonwealth countries have made restoration of representative government a condition for its readmission to the Commonwealth fold.

The Indian Government has expressed regret that the draft constitution has deleted the word secular state, which formed part of the independent Fiji's constitution. It has also conveyed its distress to the Fiji Government that a constitutional inquiry and advisory committee has not weeded out racial discrimination from the Fijian draft constitution. The Indian Government has noted that the committee has modified but not removed the stated pre-eminence of Christianity in Fiji from the draft constitution. India has been consistently opposing the practice of racism in Fiji. The prime minister and other Indian leaders have raised the issue in the past several years in international fora, including the United Nations and the Commonwealth. It has been pointed out by them that what was happening in Fiji was against the UN and Commonwealth principles. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr. Harikishore Singh, last week stated in the parliament that India would launch an international campaign to help restore human and political rights in Fiji. The minister stated that while India had not drawn up any specific arrangement to ensure the safety and security of Fijians of Indian origin, India would work for the political and human rights of all Fijians and not just the Fijian Indians. He also stated that India would continue to oppose Fiji's bid to reenter the Commonwealth.

Three Killed, Several Injured in Haryana Clash

BK1805145090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] In Haryana, three persons, including an old women, were killed and several others, including the DIG [deputy inspector general] of police, Mr. V.S. Nakai, were injured in brickbatting and firing at Village Madina in Maham assembly constituency in Rohtak District last evening.

According to the DIG of police, Mr. Nakai, the police had gone to the village to arrest Mr. Anand Singh Dange and other activists in connection with the murder of an independent candidate, Mr. Amir Singh. Seeing the police party, villagers started pelting stones and also firing. Police had to fire in self-defense.

Janata Dal Elects Bommai Interim President

BK1905135090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The former Karnataka chief minister, Mr. S.R. Bommai, is the interim president of the Janata Dal. He was unanimously elected today following the withdrawal of the third candidate, Mr. Hukum Dev Narayan Yadav, from the contest.

Of the four candidates who had filed nominations for the post, Mr. Sant Baksh Singh had withdrawn from the race earlier; while the party spokesman, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, announced his retirement last night. Following this, the returning officer, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, declared Mr. Bommai elected uncontested as the president of the Janata Dal today.

Party Leader's Resignation Ends Political 'Crisis'

BK2205125590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] New Delhi, May 22 (AFP)—A ruling party leader accused of involvement in election violence resigned Tuesday [22 May], ending a crisis that had gripped India's six-month-old coalition government. Haryana State Chief Minister Om Prakash Chautala submitted

his resignation to the chief of his Janata Dal (People's Party), S.R. Bommai, following a unanimous decision by the federal Cabinet overnight Monday [21 May].

The announcement was made in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of parliament, by Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who was the president of the Janata Dal until Mr. Bommai took over last week. Mr. V.P. Singh said the resignation would be forwarded to the Haryana governor, and that the state chapter of the Janata Dal party would elect a new legislative leader Wednesday [23 May].

Earlier, Mr. Bommai told reporters here Tuesday that Mr. Chautala "will immediately step down from his office ... as a disciplined member of the party."

The announcement signaled an end to a political crisis that had gripped the National Front government here after Deputy Prime Minister Devi Lal opposed the Cabinet's call for the resignation of Mr. Chautala, his elder son. Mr. Lal's stand, announced late Monday, was expected to pit him directly against Mr. V.P. Singh, but Mr. Chautala made known his decision Tuesday after hurried consultations with his father.

The opposition Congress (I) Party has accused Mr. Chautala of engineering the murder of a candidate Thursday [17 May], which invalidated an election due May 26 to the Haryana legislature from the northern state's Meham constituency. Mr. Chautala, one of 29 candidates in Saturday's poll, was said to be reluctant to face the electorate in Meham, where influential village elders were backing his main opponent, Anand Singh Dangi.

The independent candidate's murder led to police firing on violent crowds, leaving three people dead and several wounded. On Monday, the federal parliament was plunged into chaos over the Meham violence.

An earlier poll in Meham on February 27 was declared invalid by election authorities after violence, also blamed on supporters of Mr. Chautala, that left six people dead and dozens wounded.

The cancellation catapulted the issue to nationwide importance and triggered a political crisis for the National Front government. The authorities later fixed May 26 for a fresh election in Meham.

Mr. Chautala, who needs to win an election before June 2 if he wants to remain the chief minister, has also entered himself as a candidate in a second constituency in Haryana. That balloting, in Dariba Kalan, is due Saturday [26 May].

Earlier Tuesday, police arrested some 200 members of the Congress (I) youth wing after they crossed police lines during a noisy protest demanding Mr. Chautala's resignation. There was no violence.

New Haryana Chief Minister Sworn In 23 May

BK2305131490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Mr. Banarsi Das Gupta was today sworn in as the chief minister of Haryana. The state governor, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new chief minister. Six others have also been sworn in as cabinet ministers. They are Chaudhry Hukum Singh, Mr. Sampat Singh, Mr. Jagannath, Mr. O.P. Bharadwaj, Mr. Subhash Katyal, and Mr. Dhirpal Singh. Chaudhry Hukum Singh has been designated as the deputy chief minister. Among others who were present on the occasion were the outgoing chief minister, Mr. Om Prakash Chautala, and many of his cabinet colleagues.

Detained Sri Lankan Refugees Released

BK2105042490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] In Tamil Nadu, all Sri Lankan refugees who were taken into custody on various charges after they came to the state from Orissa camps have been released. They have joined their families in the refugee camps at Mandapam and (Kotupattu) near Tiruchirapalli.

Announcing this, the chief minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, said in Madurai that there is no training camp of Sri Lankan militants in Tamil Nadu.

Iran

Karrubi Condemns Israeli 'Crime', Calls for Action

LD2205112290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpt] In today's open Majles session, Mr. Karrubi, the speaker, condemned the recent crime of the Zionist regime and said: The Majles expresses its sympathy with the Muslims and the resistant Palestinian nation and declares its revolutionary rage and revulsion over the crime. Our correspondent reports:

[Correspondent] In this morning's open Majles session, Mr. Karrubi presiding, the speaker delivered a speech in which he condemned the Zionist regime's recent crime and stressed: Muslims must, in addition to rising against the Jerusalem-occupying regime, defend the oppressed Palestinian nation.

Referring to the fact that the Americans and Zionists cannot be dealt with except with the logic of force, Mr. Karrubi added: The Muslims of the world must use all their resources and capabilities to inform the world of their support for the oppressed Palestinian people.

The Majles speaker stressed: Muslim nations must endanger the interests of Zionists through the formation of resistance cells and Hezbollah forces throughout the world, so that the Zionists will not be immune from the

revolutionary rage of Muslims and so that they cannot enjoy security anywhere in the world.

Mr. Karrubi added: The Majles expresses its sympathy with the resistant Palestinian nation, conveys its condolences to the martyrs' families, and declares its revolutionary rage and revulsion over the Zionists' crime.

Referring to the details of the Jerusalem-occupying regime's recent crime, the Majles speaker said: We cannot expect anything else because that regime is an enemy of and hostile to Islam and Muslims, and the great Satan, the United States, too, supports the Zionists' action. Mr. Karrubi referred to the silence and compromising attitude of Arab countries with regard to the Zionists' crime and said: Most of the governments in the region have a political direction in line with the interests of the United States, the Zionists, and the enemies of Islam. And it is the duty of Muslims to defend the Palestinian nation.

The Majles speaker spoke of the Muslim Iranian nation's deprivation of performing Hajj rituals in recent years, which is due to demonstrations against the United States and Israel and for the oppressed Palestinian nation.

He said: The Saudi Government openly declared in the negotiations that political action and slogans against the United States and Israel are not allowed in Hajj rituals. If, therefore, the holy sanctuaries are a secure place for Zionists, it is natural that the United States and the Zionists will commit such crimes and will become more bold by the day.

In conclusion, Mr. Karrubi asked the Majles deputies to pray for the Palestinian martyrs and to observe one minute's silence in order to condemn the Zionists' crime. [passage omitted]

Majles Session Condemns Israel, Arab Silence

LD2205112690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Deputies of the Islamic Majles, by signing a letter which was read out during today's open session of the Majles, condemned the recent horrific mass murder of the Muslim Palestinian workers by the agents of the Zionism.

The letter says: The recent sinister mass murder of the Muslim Palestinians by the occupying regime of Qods [Jerusalem] is reminiscent of their countless crimes, particularly in Dayr Yasin, Sabra, and Chatila. So much bloodshed and barbaric murder of the innocent people is carried out shamelessly under America's security umbrella, which on various occasions has prevented condemnation of Israel by exploiting its right of veto. The Majles deputies, by following the great leader His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, may his blessings continue, condemn this horrific crime and express sympathy with the heroic people of Palestine; and warn the Arab and Islamic governments to break their deathly silence and not to pay attention to America's orders for solving the problem of Palestine.

Israel and America are classed as infidels and, in accordance with the explicit instruction of the Koran, all Muslims are dutybound to show their disavowal [during the Hajj rituals]. But it is quite surprising that the Saudi rulers prevent the participation of the Iranian pilgrims in Mecca under the pretext that there are no infidels there. They prove their subservience to global arrogance by preventing demonstrations of the Iranians against Israel and America. We admire the decisive stand of the people of Palestine in their justice-seeking struggle and approve all its aspects. The way to liberate the occupied territories from the claws of Israel and America lies in the hands of the Palestinian people themselves and the unstinting support of those Islamic states which believe in the cause of Palestine.

Article Rejects U.S. Relations, Promotes Peace

NC2205122290 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 1 May 90 pp 1, 11

[Second and final part of article by Mohammad Sarafraz: "The Need for Dynamism in Diplomacy"]

[Text] In yesterday's article we discussed the need to increase dynamism in the Islamic Republic's diplomacy in view of "international developments" and "the emergence of new bases of Islam."

It was also stated that we can, if necessary, even talk with our enemy from a position of strength and thus come to know our enemy much better. It was pointed out that this calls for competence, bravery, and sincerity from our officials. The issue of establishing relations with the United States is a diversionary issue at this point and something that can harm the process of the system's diplomacy. We think that, at present, there is no need to establish relations with the United States and that it is possible that there will be no such need in the future. The preservation of the special position and revolutionary prestige of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Islamic world is based on this very reality.

Our struggle against U.S. plots is a principled one which conforms to the pattern followed in other countries under domination. Of course, resorting to slogans alone will not solve anything and we should, in parallel with raising slogans, identify plots and draw up plans for confronting U.S. hostile actions.

Our political and security organs make this their top goal.

In yesterday's article, we discussed two points. Today we will continue by discussing the third point.

3. Promoting the peace talks is the third point which calls for further dynamism in diplomacy. During the time when the war was proceeding seriously on the fronts, no power in the world wanted the Islamic Republic of Iran

to win and the relative isolation of Iran was not unexpected. Of course, at that difficult time, the policy of the imam, may his soul be sanctified, was to establish logical relations with the countries of the world.

On 2 November 1985 the imam stated: We do not want to live in a country which is detached from the world. Iran today cannot be like this. Other countries too cannot live like this. No country can close its borders; this is illogical. Today the world is like a family and a city. A city has various districts but all of them are connected. When this is the world's situation, we should not be detached from it. We should have relations with countries which support us and do not interfere with us. The gentlemen should think of how to consolidate relations. Of course we cannot come to terms with those who want to do injustice to us—and we have stated this from the very beginning—unless they reform themselves. When some spiteful and ignorant people say that we should not have relations, this only shows that they either have grudges or lack understanding, because someone who is not spiteful and ignorant will never say that a system should be detached from the world. Therefore, if some murmurs to this effect are heard, they should be ignored because they are politically spiteful. A logical and aware person knows how things are. Islam is a social system and rule, and it wants to have relations with the entire world.

During the war, when our most important objective was to mobilize all our forces and resources against the Iraqi regime, some believed that we should, for example, confront Iraq's mentors and all countries of the world. For example in 1365 [1986], before the bloody Mecca incident took place, pressure groups started to chant slogans of death to Kuwait and to Saudi Arabia on the occasion of 4 November which was the day of "Death to America." The result was that we were unable to adopt a calculated diplomacy which would help us identify and isolate our enemies and continue our confrontation with them, while simultaneously ending our hostilities with others who were not our enemies. Now, two years after the end of the war, for various reasons, we still lack the serious dynamism that is required to expand our relations with Middle East countries. Meanwhile, pressure groups are saying that we should maintain the current situation and are setting increasingly difficult conditions for the establishment of relations! No country in the world can achieve all its objectives in one day. The art of diplomacy is that it can use all its means to help toward the gradual achievement of all objectives by placing these objectives in their correct order. Here we can use the principle of "dissimulation based on caution" [taqiyah] in establishing new relations, and we can pursue the interests of the system under this shield. It is not necessary for us to bring up our objectives for these fresh relations. We cannot draw up our diplomacy on the basis of war conditions and we need progress in the establishment of relations with other countries. World developments have shown that regimes that have emerged on the basis of inherited monarchies or dictatorships have weakened, and that this weakness increases if systems are not based on popular support. It is highly possible that the Middle Eastern countries will follow the East European countries. Thus, a more open arena for our political activities will be created and our system—because of the fact that its leader, president, and Majlis deputies are chosen by the people—will be a good pattern for new popular governments in Islamic countries. The logical conclusion drawn from all this is that peace should be fulfilled and new conditions created in the region—conditions that will further pave the way for the rule of nations.

Velayati, Red Cross Head Meet in Tehran

NC2205140790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] (Mr. Jean de Carten), executive head of the Red Cross International Committee, is in Tehran heading a delegation. He met with Mr. Velayati and briefed him on his meeting with Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran as well as on exchanging sick and wounded prisoners of war.

The Central News Unit reports that during this meeting he thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for its cooperation with the International Red Cross Committee.

Mr. Velayati in turn expressed the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning exchanges between Iran and Iraq of all sick and wounded prisoners of war and emphasized the need for the International Red Cross Committee to accelerate registering the names of unregistered Iranian prisoners of war in Iraq. Our foreign minister also pointed to the crimes perpetrated by the Zionist regime in the occupied territories and stressed the need for international forums to take steps to stop these crimes. In conclusion, Mr. Velayati called for the International Red Cross Committee to make efforts for the release of the Iranian, Lebanese, and Palestinian hostages.

Iran Ready To Send Medical Aid to 'Palestine'

LD2205090290 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 22, IRNA—Iran's Red Crescent Society is ready to send medical aid to Palestine through the International Red Cross, it was announced here Monday [21 May]. In a statement, the society denounced the latest Zionist attack on Muslim Palestinians in which hundreds of people were martyred or wounded. The society expressed willingness to airlift medicine, medical equipment, blood and if necessary medical teams to treat the wounded Palestinians.

A Zionist opened fire on a group of Palestinian day laborers in West Bank on Sunday [20 May] martyring seven of them and injuring scores of others. The

Slaughter was followed by further violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in which the Zionist forces martyred more Palestinians.

KEYHAN Carries Majles Deputies' Letter

NC2105180490 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian
9 May 90 p 2

["Text" of letter from 155 unnamed deputies of the Islamic Majles to His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i]

[Text] In His exalted name. For the auspicious attention of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, may your blessings continue.

Salutations.

Praise and gratitude be to God that once again the sagacious ones have vouchsafed fresh strength to the pure Mohammadan Islam, and the hopes of world arrogance and its agents have been thrown to the ground and shattered by the sound of your eminence's resonant voice. In the lifetime of his eminence the imam, blessings be upon him, such a firm blow has been dealt to the United States that we are witnessing its effects in the form of the agitation and perturbation of the liberals and the corrupt, deviant, and primitive elements, the capitalists and godless ones, and, in a word, of American-style Islam. All these were the ones who were impatiently awaiting the departure of the imam so that they would be able to reverse the trend of the revolution, the values of pure Muhammadan Islam, and the path and the policy of the great leader of the Islamic revolution by 180 degrees.

Your eminence's measure, reminiscent of the imam, has dazed the world-devouring United States and its agents and they are stunned, as if they had been struck on the head by the lethal blow of a sledgehammer. We, the deputies of the Islamic Majles, while expressing our support for this bold step by your eminence against the enemies of the Islamic revolution led by the United States, declare that we stand behind your eminence with all our strength and might for the consolidation of the Islamic Revolution and our late imam's thought and line. Salutations. "O ye who believe! If ye will aid the cause of God, He will aid you and plant your feet firmly." [Koranic verse]

*RESALAT Report on 1 May 90 Majles Session

90AS0061A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
2 May 90 pp 5, 8

[Text] Legal and Majles Department:

Yesterday morning the Majles convened a session under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi.

During yesterday's public session the Majles speaker expressed his wishes for Labor Day and said: In many traditions the virtues of a worker and his efforts are considered equal to that of a mojahed [soldier of the holy war] and a champion in the path of God.

Mr. Karrubi said: Praised be God whose grace has equipped our workers with both virtues. They struggled both in the field of work and on the battlefield and they are fighters with the enemies of Islam. He added: We are witnesses to the fact that in many factories our dear workers offered a lot of martyrs, war-injured, war captives, and self-sacrificing devotees to the revolution, and as they worked and struggled in the factories, they also went to the war fronts along with the fighters.

The Majles speaker declared that the Majles is prepared to solve the problems of the workers. He expressed hope that the labor law will be approved very soon.

The first item on the agenda of yesterday's public Majles session was continued consideration of the report of the first consultative meeting of the economic and finance committee about the two bills to amend Article 20 of the amendment to the electric law of Iran passed on 11 August 1989 by the Majles. The two bills were passed by the Majles deputies after comments by those opposed and those in favor of the bill, the clerk of the committee, and the representative of the executive branch.

The second item of the agenda dealt with the question presented by some deputies to Dr. Nurbakhsh, minister of Economic Affairs and Finance. One of the questioners, Mr. Qomi, the deputy from Varamin, read the text of the questions as follows:

1. Why hasn't there been any action regarding the execution of Paragraph 16 of Note 8 of the 1368 [21 March 1988-20 March 1989] fiscal budget legislation? Paragraph 16 of Note 8 requires 20 billion rials from interest-free loan resources in the banking system to be provided to the Ministry of Education in the form of funds for the support of the consumer cooperatives of the personnel of the Ministry.

2. Through special consideration by the deputies, the housing program for the personnel of the Ministry of Education was approved, and included in the legislation were provisions for offering loans to teachers and personnel of the Ministry of Education at interest rate below four percent. Despite the approval of the program by Majles and ratification by the honorable Assembly of Experts, until now there has been no action on this legislation. Considering the housing legislation for teachers, why hasn't the law been carried out in providing housing loans to this dedicated class?

The Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Responds to the Question Raised by some of the Majles Deputies about Housing Loan

Dr. Nurbakhsh, the minister of economic affairs and finance, responded to the question raised by some deputies and said: Based on a report which I obtained from the Central Bank and the National Bank [Bank-e Melli], the approval for 20 billion rials was communicated to

the National Bank on 25 September 1989 and therefore my response will not cover the first six months. At the beginning of my responsibility on 25 September 1989, a communication was sent to the National Bank, and on 28 September 1989 the National Bank approved the allocation of 10 billion rials to the consumer cooperative society of the personnel of the Ministry of Education and 10 billion rials to the commercial union of the consumer cooperative societies of the personnel of the ministry of Education. On 31 December 1989, the consumer cooperative requested an extension of the agreement for six months because of the cash shortage in the union and the prediction of delay in the receipt of payments for the distributed commodities. The request was approved and the arrangement has been made for the renewal of transaction for another year so that the cooperative could use it.

Responding to the second question about the four percent housing loans for the education personnel, Dr. Nurbakhsh said: The real question is what should be done about the legal requirements imposed by the Majles on the government, whether in relation to the budget or facilities for which the Bank does not have the resources? For the bank to carry out its duties, people need to deposit their money in the bank. People consider the banking system as a trustee and what they deposit is the only amount we can use in various programs in accordance with the legal requirements and based on the resources available to us. As such, if the requirement is more than the deposits, the banking system could not offer the desired facilities. No matter if you even legislate 1,000 billion rials to be provided to an entity, the executive branch would not be able to do anything about it because of the lack of resources.

He then dealt with the interest-free loan deposits and said: During the month of Esfand 1364 [20 February-20 March 1986], the total amount of interest-free loan deposits was 903 billion rials and during Esfand of 1365 [20 February-20 March 1987] it was 940 billion rials with a growth rate of only four percent. During Esfand 1366 [20 February-20 March 1988] it was 1,045 billion, during Esfand 1367 [20 February-20 March 1989] 1,194 billion, and during Esfand 1368 [20 February-20 March 1990] 1,280 billion rials. In average, the interest-free loan deposits had a growth rate of less than 10 percent. We have a number of legal duties to fulfill with regard to these interest-free loan deposits. The first one is to collect 25 percent of all deposits from banks and hold the amount at the Central Bank to protect the interest of the depositors. Therefore, 320 billion rials out of 1,280 billion rials is kept at the Central Bank.

He continued: To act according to the formula approved in the legislation, that is, to enter into a 25-year agreement with 50,000 people for loans up to the maximum of 8 million rials, we would need 400 billion rials. If we utilize the deposits made by the people and meanwhile some of the depositors of interest-free loans want to withdraw their money, we would have to tell them their money is not available. Do you think such a thing is practical for the banking system? Is it right to tell an interest-free loan depositor that we can not give him his funds? The banks encourage people to deposit their funds at no interest and when such resources are increased, the banks could serve the people better.

The minister of economic affairs and finance continued: We understand that hard-working teachers need more facilities and that housing is an important thing. For this reason, at the time when this program was under discussion in the budget and planning committee, we advised them that this program should be planned based on the available banking resources so that in the long-term it could be carried out. I ask Mr. Qomi, suppose we provide 400 billion rials at once to 50,000 people. What are we going to do in 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992]? Do we want to have a law which is carried out just one time? If that is the case, we could provide facilities for 50,000 and then we have to declare that our interest-free loan resources are depleted. Based on this argument, there was a meeting between the Central Bank and the Ministry of Education and the participants wrote a joint letter to Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani in which it was anticipated that 100 billion rials from all banking resources, not just interest-free loan deposits, will be made available to the Ministry of Education at easy terms so that it could be paid to those individuals who receive land.

Additional Comments by Mr. Qomi

After the remarks made by Mr. Nurbakhsh, Mr. Qomi spoke for a second time and said: The question was about the execution of Paragraph 8 of Note 16 and what has been done with regard to housing loans for teachers.

In his remarks, Dr. Nurbakhsh referred to a one-time action. We would like to know how many cases have been attended to and how many teachers have received loans at a rate below four percent? The other matter that came up was that our tax system is deficient and the sale of oil has dropped. Does this mean that when it comes to teachers, the sale of that portion of the oil which is supposed to pay for teachers has dropped? Also, does this mean that the tax revenue portion allocated to teachers has not been received? This is not right. After a long time, the Majles approved the housing program for teachers and the honorable Assembly of Experts ratified it. My question to Mr. Karrubi, the honorable Majles speaker, is that if a law is approved by the Majles and is ratified by the Assembly of Experts, are there any other entities which are empowered to question the law and analyze it and declare that there are no resources [to carry out the law]? Certainly this is not the case because the Majles is the highest authority that makes decisions and the honorable Assembly of experts will comment if there is any contradiction with the Constitution and shari'ah [the religious law].

Additional Comments by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance

In response to the further comments by Mr. Qomi, Mr. Nurbakhsh said: I was expecting that Mr. Qomi will not

be convinced because he did not listen to the first part of my talk. Suppose the Majles indicates the amount of spending based on 800 billion rials of oil revenue plus 1,000 billion rials of tax. Do you think spending should remain the same if all of the revenue is not materialized? The spending is possible if there are revenues. I never said that we can not give interest-free loans to teachers because the oil revenues have dropped. You confused the two issues. I only gave an example of how the law works so that the issue becomes clear. We had 1,280 billion rials during 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] in the interest-free loan system. Of this amount, 582 billion rials was allocated by the Majles to be spent on the veterans, the families of martyrs, job creation, etc. According to the law, 380 billion rials should be deposited in the Central Bank so that in case of an economic crisis, the banking system can respond. You know the remaining balance, and if we spend this balance on such programs and then a person, let us say myself, who has deposited 20,000 rials as an interest-free loan in the bank asks for his money, could the bank tell him to wait until we receive back the money we lent out? Could we say such a thing to the people? A minimum of 30 percent should be kept in the bank and that will amount to 300 billion rials, bringing the total to more than 1,200 billion rials. Where am I supposed to get the 400 billion rials to pay for the program?

Therefore, the legal requirement that you stipulated is only possible if the means are available, otherwise we can not carry out the law. When you enact laws without considering the needed resources, the outcome would be like the one in this case, no matter if you stipulate a thousand different legal requirements. Despite this situation, as I mentioned, still we paid 100 billion rials to the Ministry of Education in coordination with the Central Bank so that it could be spent on providing interest-free loans. I declare here that if anyone has been given land by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and has not received [the loan] facilities, contact me. I assure you that such cases will be handled expeditiously.

Mr. Mozafari-Nejad, who was one of the questioners, spoke next and declared the response by the minister of economic affairs and finance as unacceptable.

*It should be noted that per the request by Messrs. Qomi and Mozafari-Nejad, the questions at hand were referred to the Majles investigation committee.

According to RESALAT's Majles reporter, the third item of the agenda was the account by the committee on councils and internal affairs about their first round of consultation on the bill to change the districts of Asad-Abad, Meybod, Mobarakeh, Jolfa, and Takab to cities and to divide Agha-Jari district to Omidiyeh and Agha-Jari districts. After the explanations provided by the clerk of the committee and opinions expressed by the in favor and those opposed, further discussion on the matter was left to the next session of the Majles.

The session continued and the plan to permit the Foundation for the Oppressed and the Self-Sacrificing Devotees to benefit from the facilities provided in the amendment to the law permitting the lifting of tariffs on urgently needed medical goods for the Foundation of the Martyrs, was discussed and its first priority status was voted upon and approved.

Also, in yesterday's public Majles session, the results of the election of twelve representatives for appointment to the oversee committees as stipulated in the budget legislation of 1368 was announced as follows:

1. Messrs. Astaneh and Hadi Ghaffari to oversee the purchase of major defense items from oversees.

2. Messrs. Eshagh Jahangiri and Majd-Ara as to oversee the meetings of the committee for allocation of foreign reserves.

3. Messrs. Abdul-Ali Zadeh and Eisa Valaei to oversee the activities of the purchasing council.

4. Messrs. Robati and Majid Ansari as members of the supreme council on the investigation and planning of a model for consumption.

5. Messrs. Davoud Shamsi and Mohaghar for membership on the committee for the improvement of management and determination of the extent of properties, assets, and shares owned by government institutions.

6. Messrs. Ala and Kabiri to oversee the committee for the allocation of credit.

Mrs. Dastgheyb, Representative From Tehran

The first pre-agenda speaker during yesterday's public Majles session was Mrs. Gohar ol-Shari'eh Dastgheyb, from the Tehran electoral district, who at the outset of her speech offered her praise and salutation to the blessed soul of Imam Khomeyni (may his soul be sanctified) and said: May God's abundant bounties shower the Islamic and dedicated nation of Iran who are the true supporters of velayat [rule by religious jurisconsult] and like unto a solid foundation support and follow the honorable leader. This God-believing nation created such glorious scenes in the history of Islam that they shall never perish and hopefully the world will witness again a demonstration of the power of this determined people at the anniversary of the passing of our dear Imam.

She continued: These days have been named Teachers Week in honor of the martyrdom of our thinker, philosopher, and esteemed teacher, Ostad [professor] Motahhari. He was such a martyr that in his loss, his holiness the imam (peace be upon him) said: "I have lost a very dear child for whom I mourn because he was the fruit of my life". After [Motahhari's] martyrdom at the hands of accursed criminals, he [Khomeyni] said: "Those who are damned to be defeated and die, want to revenge in this inhuman manner and imagine that they can frighten the soldiers in the holy path of Islam. They are wrong in their belief. From every single hair of our martyrs and from

every single drop of blood that we shed on the earth, determined champions are born". In relation to his [Motahhari's] books, he [Khomeyni] says: "I advise the students and the committed and enlightened class not to let the books of this dear scholar be forgotten through un-Islamic plots." Therefore, Motahhari who was equipped with the weapon of knowledge and faith, had to wear the cloak of martyrdom so that he could become an example for teachers. Hopefully the books written by this great martyr and reformist teacher will become more available to students and increased benefit will be drawn from his opinions in the areas of jurisprudence and economics in our society.

Mrs. Dastgheyb continued: O dear teachers! in these days which have been named in your honor, some agents of the Ministry of Education are causing difficulties for your students especially in Tehran. These are the youth who passed the tests in many fronts during the revolution, men and women who fought with all their being with hypocrites and Saddamies. They revealed the hypocrisy and intellectual and political corruption of those like the hojjatieh [contentious people] and were afraid of no one but God and observed this noble verse from the Koran: "Faint not, neither sorrow; you shall be the upper ones if you are believers." Because they questioned and did not submit to unreasonableness, they are called hypocrites and covenant breakers [Khavarej] by some agents of the Ministry of Education and they are taken to the courts and judicial branch. This is not surprising since these individuals [agents of the Ministry of Education] are newcomers and in their vain imagination they want to shut up the teachers and make obedient individuals out of teachers and educators. In relation to newcomers, his holiness the imam says: "They should not be given the crucial responsibilities, otherwise they may barter everything at once and destroy the fruits of people's efforts." When great teachers such as martyr Raja'i, Dr. Asadi, and others like them were in chains in SAVAK's torture places and suffered the most difficult tortures and calamities because they were teachers, they were imitators of the Imam, they were broad-minded and Islamic, and they advised the youth, some of these gentlemen were living comfortably and some had a good time in the West continuing their education and preparing to usurp the fruits of the revolution. They were not bothered by the SAVAK in the slightest and were selected by that oppressive imperial system to receive scholarships, and now they claim a revolution for which thousands gave their lives and were sacrificed and persecuted. Even more important is the fact that some of them have not been teachers and don't sympathize with teachers and are ignorant of the fact that the imam (the blessings of God's paradise be upon him) emboldened the teachers and educators in the society to be determined and persevering in revealing the deviating movements and disgrace those who look for their self-interest and those who follow the hojjatiehs. I suggest to fellow teachers, true followers in the path of Velayat and the line of the imam, and the students of those champions and martyred teachers, to exert utmost diligence and intelligence to prevent the supporters of American culture from misleading the minds of our dear countrymen. I know that you have stood fast and may lose your job like that dear and pious man, the brother of the three martyrs, who risked his life and lost his job. They say that they are carrying out their job. I strongly demand from the honorable president to investigate into this matter.

The deputy from Tehran continued: Some individuals utilize their position and power at religious tribunes to seek great leadership, popularity, and votes. They cash in on the reputation of our dear imam who is now absent from among us. They call themselves the followers of velayat-e faqih [rule of the supreme jurisconsult] while there isn't the slightest sign of humility, active defense of the oppressed, and the manner of life of his holiness the imam in their behavior. They have evaded and disobeyed his commandments in government, and although they consider themselves to be learned and show off about it, their knowledge is questionable. I must say: "No matter if you gain more knowledge, since there is no action on your part, you are ignorant." Through diligence, our martyr-loving nation will discover the truth about such individuals and their irrelevant claims and would shut them up.

The speaker asked that Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani pay special attention to the revolutionary culture and said: The Islamic revolution, as the reviver of life-giving culture of pure Islam, must fundamentally oppose the manifestations of decadent foreign cultures and moral degradation. This requires careful policy planning. Presently world imperialism [estekbar-e jehani] has plotted extensive programs to spread corruption and permissiveness among the youth, and their main target is the Islamic world. Therefore, our youth should know that because of the Islamic revolution, the atheists and infidels have increased their efforts. The God-seeking nation of Iran, who by the blood of their most dear ones washed away the disgrace of abjection under the Taghut [the devil; an idol in Mecca—a reference to the Shah] and servitude to self-aggrandizing forces, shall never allow those who barter themselves for a petty price and who are inclined to yield to corruption and crime to prove their servitude, take roots and remain in this land of the lord of the age [Sahib az-Zaman: the hidden imam]. I warn them in whatever position they may be, they shall be treated as spies and merchants of death and terrorists against the economy because defilement of the culture in society and destruction of values should not be taken lightly. Although people consider us soft in reform, I insist that the honorable government and the relevant institutions should not hesitate to act, otherwise foreign hands will inflict multiple disorders upon our verdant youth.

In this relation, Mrs. Dastgheyb said: We ought to know the causes and agents of [foreign] cultural domination, report them, and neutralize the hostile propaganda so that society could grow. It should be mentioned that in the Islamic republican order, favorable grounds must be

created for the advancement of the character of women and revitalization of their spiritual and material rights. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to carefully make widespread and nationally coordinated, long-term, and practical plans. Various forms of submission to evil-ends such as blind imitation, improper dress unworthy of the character of women, consumerism, and lust for luxury will result from lack of attention to the multifaceted difficulties which face this large class, a class that forms half of the population of the society and is the educator of the other half, and in the historical transformation and transition of the society has a major reform and guidance role.

Therefore, to rebuild the culture, it will require appropriate policies. The faithful and compassionate women who are among the mobilized forces, teachers, and students, should rise with all their power to become the standard bearers of reform in the society and battle with sinfulness and permissiveness, among whose manifestations is improper dress which must be uprooted. Such women were referred to by his holiness the Imam when he said: "We are proud of our women, old and young, high and low, who, like men or better than men, serve in the fields of education, economy, and military". Meanwhile we should not ignore the training of women to become a skilled force and I specially ask that medical specialists in gynecology and women's surgery should be selected from among women who are committed and faithful.

Mrs. Dastgheyb wished a happy Labor Day to the country's workers and expressed hope that through consistent and continuous efforts by the workers, the Five-Year Plan can eliminate the shortages, increase the production, and reduce foreign dependency.

At the end the speaker said: American generals expressed their opinion while they were surely high from consumption of heroin and hashish. They introduced a wild creature from their zoo to coordinate their filthy self-aggrandizing objectives in Iran. They still seem to live 30 or 40 years behind when they shamelessly dictate orders to other nations. The same is true with regard to the decision of some of the members of their Congress about the holy land [Jerusalem] which was the first Muslim Qibleh. I should say that it is no wonder that their defective and alcoholic minds produce such stuff. And regarding us, our dear imam said: "Our relationship with the United States is like the relationship between a lamb and a wolf," and no one in the near future should dare recommend direct negotiations in the manner of prophets. Despite deceptive words by the U.S. Secretary of State, their wild ex-secretary of defense says: "Despite the strategic importance of Iran, establishment of honorable relations with a country which has made hostility towards the United States the basis of its approach is a clear mistake." Following their source of emulation [Marja'-e Taglid—reference to Ayatollah Khomeyni], our nation has made "death to America" a firm principle in its life. For this reason, I advise this martyr-loving nation and our dear students to fight against every political, economic, and cultural deviation in the society, whether it is by the propagators of that degraded book [called] 23 Years or by American and British plotters and Satanic Verses and satanic characters. Like our esteemed imam, we should consider the United States the great Satan and source of all inequities.

Mr. Eftekhari, Representative of Fuman

Mr. Eftekhari, from the electoral district of Fuman, was the second pre-agenda speaker in yesterday's public Majles session. He began his speech by offering immense thanks to Beneficent God and praise to the founder of the Islamic Republic, the deceased imam and great leader of the nation. He referred to Jerusalem Day, Labor Day, and Teachers' Day, and said: The second of May marks the anniversary of the martyrdom of the learned and wise scholar, martyr Motahhari. To describe the great rank of this deceased great man, it suffices to say that the imam called martyr Motahhari a part of his own being. The Islamic Republic has named this day "Teachers' Day", in honor of the services and efforts of teachers and educators. On this Teachers' Day, we congratulate the primary and secondary school teachers, these architects and future-builders of our country. In exaltation of the work and service of this compassionate class, I refer to the eloquent words of dear imam who considers the teaching work equivalent to the work of prophets.

He then dealt with the problems facing his district and said: In relation to the problems facing my district, the first and utmost problem is agriculture because Fuman district is dependant upon a rural economy. Through the efforts of men and women in rice, tea, and silk production, the agricultural activity has started.

He then appealed to the responsible authorities in charge and said: To deal with the agricultural problems such as shortage of water, drought, and the damage suffered by rice and tea growers in the district, I recommend the utilization of all resources of the city and state governments as well as other institutions and organizations so that the needed water and machinery such as trailers and spare parts could be provided to farmers and payment of loans and grants to farmers who have suffered last year may be expedited.

The speaker continued: I request from the ministers of energy and agriculture, as well as the Plan and Budget Organization, to consider reversing the increases in the payment of water dues by farmers because in my district farmers are located in the higher lands above the [water] channel and are not able to pay the increase in water dues with the minimum land which they have under cultivation.

Regarding tea, rice, and silk production, the speaker said: Because now is the season for the harvest of tea leaves, I advise the concerned institutions and factories to speed up deliveries of green tea leaves and pay attention to the quality of leaves. The continued attention and care by the authorities and workers of the silkworm company of Gilan specially those dear and hard working authorities of the silkworm company of

Fuman, has resulted in attracting thousands of families to rice, tea, and silk production and silkworm raising. Such widespread effort has led to the planting and distribution of 370,000 saplings nationwide and the delivery of 3,000 boxes of silkworm among the growers in the Fuman district. I hope that further expansion will take place in the current and future years, and as per predictions, the country becomes self-sufficient and free from importing foreign silkworms. The efforts and endeavors of the agriculture department in the city of Fuman and the silkworm company must be commended.

The representative of the people of Fuman continued and thanked the minister of Roads and Transport and the authorities of the General Office of Roads and Transport in the province of Gilan and the city of Fuman for their care and attention and asked for action in his district regarding the roads, construction of bridges, and pavement of the road connecting Fuman to the town of Masoleh.

At the end the speaker said: My last words are about corruption and prostitution which are caused by joblessness, poverty, and moral, religious, and cultural weakness. I hope that the high authorities of the executive branch will contemplate some fundamental and comprehensive programs to uproot corruption in the society.

Mr. 'Ali Mohammad Ahmadi, representative from 'Aligodarz:

Mr. 'Ali Mohammad Ahmadi was the third pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's public Majles session. He offered his praise and salutations to the great imam of the nation (the blessings of God's paradise be upon him), the honorable leader of the revolution. He praised teachers, Teachers' Day, the great scholar Motahhari, and some martyrs from Lorestan, and damned the United State of America, the great Satan, and followers of the American form of Islam and said: I thank the government of Mr. Musavi for being of service and wish success for the achievement of the goals of the first Five-Year Plan of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

With regard to the migration of the rural youth and loss of the population of villages in his district he said: Since one of the programs of the Five-Year Plan deals with the eradication of privation, I would convey to you a shocking report about one of the deprived regions. Although one and a half months has passed from the beginning of spring, this region is still sieged by snow and the roads are muddy. On the day of our visit, two ill and dying old men and a child were left behind because of the lack of possibility of any help and we returned to report the bitter facts to the honorable authorities. The forgotten villages of this region are 135 in number, and 32 of them are completely evacuated and the remaining 103 are half-ruined and have lost 85 percent of their youth to migration. The population in 1355 [21 March 1976-20 March 1977] was 14,091 and by 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] it had dropped to 13,522 despite the population growth rate of 3.7 percent which should have increased the population to 19,305.

The speaker continued: During 1355 the tribal residents of the region, who depend on animal husbandry as the only source of their livelihood, had 575,000 heads of animals and in 1365 it had dropped to 350,000 because each kilogram of fodder costs 150 to 200 rials, including the transportation cost, while the importation of foreign meat has forced the price of domestic meat down to 180 tomans. The result is nothing but a mortal blow to domestic production and depletion of foreign reserves from the sale of oil. The foreign reserves generated from the sale of oil were supposed to be spent on domestic production, agriculture, and husbandry. The post-war era was supposed to be the time when we turn to the people and seek the assistance of the children of Ramazan and Moharram [people who sacrifice: Ramazan and Moharram are holy months in the Islamic calendar when the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn and Imam 'Ali is commemorated—FBIS]. It was not supposed to be the time when we give opportunities to joint-venture companies and other foundations, which regrettably include governmental and revolutionary ones among them, to engage in amassing profit by taking advantage of the difference in government-controlled prices and open market prices. Alas, the tendency towards business and profit-making replaces the movement for the creation of useful work and expansion of production. The removal of government-controlled prices and the engagement of the government in profit-making is like a cancer which termite-like totally destroys the structure of economic order.

Addressing the president on the subject of illiteracy and the lack of birth certificates in many rural areas of his district, the speaker said: Honorable president! In one of the forgotten areas of 'Aligodarz, there isn't even one elementary school or Maktab-Khaneh [old-fashioned primary school] and if the one old man who knows the alphabet dies, then the entire population of 103 villages would be 100 percent illiterate. Where in the world can one find such frightening statistics? Most of the rural population in this region does not have birth certificates despite the fact that teams from the Bureau of Registration were sent to the region. I wonder when the often-mentioned slogans about eradication of privation are going to have any practical effect on this forgotten region?

Through attention and care for the people who were called the treasures of the revolution by the Imam, and by utilizing their rich natural resources, mines, forests, water resources, and other divine bounties, we can eradicate poverty, rid the people of their masters, and establish justice in the society. The people of this region are part of the nation and have the right to receive public assistance such as basic commodities, medicine, and health care. Those who serve in various departments of the executive branch and work day and night to provide assistance, don't have the slightest knowledge about this forgotten region. This is expected because it takes one week to walk on foot through rocks and jungles to reach this region and there are no serious plans to solve

these problem as we witnessed in our visit. Nothing was done to save the two old men and a child who were seriously ill. We left the region heart-broken and came here to bring their message to the attention of sympathetic authorities.

Malaysian Minister Arrives for Economic Session

NC2305090890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] The second session of the joint economic committee of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Malaysia is to be held in Tehran. The session will be attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The Central News Unit reports that Mr. Omar Abu Hasan arrived in Tehran this morning to attend the committee session and was welcomed by our foreign minister.

Speaking upon arrival, the Malaysian foreign minister said that the second annual session of the joint economic committee follows last week's meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers. Mr. Abu Hasan, who also heads Malaysia's foreign committee [as heard], referred to cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Malaysia and expressed the hope that commercial and economic relations between the two countries will expand.

Our foreign minister, Mr. Velayati, also spoke to our correspondent about the Malaysian foreign minister's visit, and said: The meetings between the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Malaysia will help organize relations between the two countries in the political, commercial, economic, and cultural fields.

[Begin Velayati recording] In the name of God, the Almighty, the Merciful. Relations between the two Muslim countries of Iran and Malaysia are relations which have expanded, especially since the Islamic revolution. We had no embassy in that country before the revolution. In the years that followed, various delegations have exchanged visits.

The visit by Mr. Omar Abu Hasan, the respectable foreign minister of Malaysia, is the third time a Malaysian foreign minister has visited Tehran. This visit, which is made at my invitation, is connected to the second session of the joint Iranian-Malaysian committee. Iran and Malaysia have decided that their foreign ministers should meet regularly every year to put the multifaceted relations between the two countries in good order. In other words, not only political relations, but also commercial, economic, and cultural relations, will be assessed every year as the two sides seek a satisfactory expansion and continuation of relations.

In view of the fact that the cultural relations between Iran and Malaysia date back centuries, we can say that these relations are deeply rooted in the history of Iran's relations with Southeast Asia. We hope that these visits on various levels and on a higher level in the future will continue. [end recording]

India Urged to Show 'Self-Restraint' in Kashmir

LD2205123190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] In the wake of the assassination of a Kashmiri religious leader and the martyrdom of a group of people who attended his funeral ceremony, a spokesman for our country's Foreign Ministry said: Reports coming from Kashmir speak of some tragic events, which no doubt are the result of the continuation of the present harsh situation and neglect of the rights of the Muslim people of Kashmir. The martyrdom of Maulvi Mohammad Farooq, a religious figure of Kashmir, who became a victim of the blind terrorism ruling in Kashmir, has deeply shocked and distressed our country's Muslim people; and the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning the assassination of this divinity scholar and the martyrdom of a group of mourners at the funeral ceremony of this illustrious clergyman, once again reiterates the need for refraining from the use of force and self-restraint on the part of the Indian Government; and believes that continuation of the existing state of affairs in Kashmir is against the interests of Indian society; and believes that the complex problem of Kashmir should be solved through sensible alternatives and by respecting the public opinion of that area's people.

Foreign Ministry Statement Welcomes Yemeni Unity

LD2205123790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Following the unification of the two Yemens, our country's Foreign Ministry issued a statement welcoming the declaration of independence [as heard] of the two Yemens. The statement said: The Islamic Republic of Iran, in keeping with its principled policies based on the realization of the unity and solidarity of the Islamic community and on mutual respect, welcomes the declaration of the unity of the two Yemens. While conveying its greetings on the occasion of the important event to the Muslim and brotehr nation of Yemen, it officially recognizes the unity government, and expresses the hope that the Republic of Yemen will prosper with the assistance of exalted God in the path of the realization of the Islamic community's unity and in the battle against the enemies of Islam, especially the Jerusalem-occupying regime.

Kerman Official Interviewed on Fight Against Drugs

NC2105143490 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 19 Apr 90 p 9

[Text] Brother Puryani, commander of the Islamic Revolution Committee in Kerman Province, gave an exclusive interview to RESALAT and answered our correspondent's questions about area security, the fight against drugs, armed robberies, and clashes among insurgents as well as about the activities of his committee in 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990].

On why the armed clashes with drug smugglers in Kerman Province are more intense than those in other provinces, he said: First of all, I should point out that drugs are brought into the country by convoys. These convoys consist of dozens of cars, camels, or motorbikes which the armed domestic smugglers—along with foreign smugglers from Afghanistan and Pakistan—use to bring in the hundreds of tonnes of opium manufactured in the Golden Crescent or the Golden Triangle. Armed men take these consignments into the deserts and distribute them in the provinces of Kerman, Yazd, Esfahan, Khorasan, and Semnan. The consignments are then hidden in special compartments in various vehicles, trucks, and buses and are sent to various parts of the country. After some are reserved for domestic use, many drugs are carried by international smugglers through the north to Europe.

He continued: Our strategy in fighting drugs is that we believe that as long as drugs are brought into the country on such a large scale, the fight against smugglers and distributors will be useless. Therefore we have resolutely decided to continue our persistent struggle against the main elements who are importing the drugs as part of our fight against addicts and local smugglers. On this basis, we started extensive operations in 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] in the area under the jurisdiction of the Kerman Province Islamic Revolution Committee and the Abuzar Tactical Headquarters—which is in charge of ensuring the security of desert areas—to identify armed smugglers and the mechanisms used to bring drugs into the country through routes used by armed convoys. We have had extremely valuable results so far. At present the revolution guards of the Abuzar Headquarters have been stationed on a number of routes used by the smugglers' convoys. The number of clashes, especially during the past year, show how successful the stationing of these forces on these routes has been, and the number of convoys coming into Kerman, Rayen, and Bardsir has appeared to drop. He said: With their regular patrols and by using their contacts, the Abuzar operational battalions have scored numerous successes in armed fights with smugglers' convoys and have inflicted heavy losses on them. This type of struggle is the most difficult phase of the operation. But despite the extreme heat of the desert, our brothers walk or climb mountains for many hours. They are aware that they may be wounded or martyred. But they continue because they know that a principled and fundamental approach to the problem of drugs and to preventing the active part of Islamic society from becoming contaminated by this ill is a divine duty which will be rewarded by God.

Concerning the number of armed robberies on the routes, especially in the southern parts of Kerman Province last year, why these armed robberies are taking place, and the preventive steps being taken, he said: The various branches of the Kerman Province Islamic Revolution Committee have concluded that the armed robberies took three forms.

A. According to the confessions of several armed robbers who were arrested last year, the drug smugglers' failure in view of the new drug enforcement law as well as the persistent operations by the revolution guards of the province's Islamic Revolution Committee and of the Abuzar Headquarters against armed convoys have caused heavy financial losses for smugglers. Therefore, in order to make up for these losses, they have resorted to armed robberies.

B. A large number of the vehicles stolen during armed robberies are connected with the drug trade, and the armed robbers sometimes take hostages in their attempts.

C. Some of the robberies also involve public offenses. Such robberies occurred primarily in the northern parts of Kerman and were not carried out by insurgents but by lone robbers who resorted to various ploys—even to using fake arms—in order to rob people. Among the steps being taken in this respect is the division of duties and missions by the province's security council, which is in charge of ensuring the region's security. Last year several stolen vehicles were found, and more than 150 insurgents and armed robbers were arrested. Meanwhile, since fast vehicles or trucks are usually the most likely items to be stolen, respectable residents are advised to try to be careful about what type of vehicles they use.

In connection with the production and distribution of drugs by international networks, the commander of the Kerman Islamic Revolution Committee said: Basically speaking, drugs are of importance from two angles. The main elements behind drug distribution and behind those who benefit most from an expanded drug trade and its destructive consequences are those who are after political, security, and economic objectives. From the political viewpoint, the import and distribution of drugs in countries of the Third World and among youth has stupefying effects and is an important element in diminishing revolutionary thoughts and anticolonialist processes. From the security point of view, among the international drug network's objectives are to sell thousands of arms to smugglers and to encourage them to participate in counterrevolutionary groups and organizations, to plant bombs, to assassinate, and to carry out subversive acts and robberies. From the economic point of view, more than $4 billion is pocketed annually by international smugglers from drug sales. These are among the important motives pursued in the expanding process of drug smuggling and trafficking. Meanwhile, for years Iran has been used by international networks as a bridge between countries that manufacture drugs and those where drugs are used. As everyone knows, before the victory of the Islamic revolution, more than 130,000 hectares of agricultural land were devoted to poppy cultivation. After supplying domestic demands, the drugs that were manufactured were transported to other countries. After the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the fight against drugs broke this world chain. Thus, efforts are being exerted to equip, organize, and strengthen the military structure of the smugglers in a

bid to return everything to what it was. Of course, it should also be said that we have a long way to go in this fight and that despite their significance, the steps that have been taken so far have merely kept the flame of this struggle going. In order to continue this religious struggle against drugs and in order to achieve victory, we should use all our means in this struggle and continue on this path firmly and in faith.

In answer to a question on the steps taken in Kerman against the armed drug convoys, on how he assesses the activities by the brother revolution guards, and on what elements he considers to be more effective in the fight, Mr. Puryani said: The presence of the revolution guards of the Kerman Islamic Revolution Committee and of the Abuzar Headquarters on the scene of the struggle in 1368 was extremely noteworthy and had extremely effective results. The dismantling of a number of armed convoys and the arrest of a number of leaders of insurgent groups and of armed smugglers—whose names are on the list of international smugglers and are charged with smuggling more than 150,000 kg of drugs—speak of the great success scored by the revolution guards. The effects of these operations are very well felt in the views expressed by the people and the officials of the region.

He added: We believe that this struggle should continue and that the necessary investment should be made in the struggle's security, legal, and economic aspects. We expect the officials in charge to become aware of the dangerous dimensions of this problem so that more efforts and facilities will be devoted to this fight and so that more attention will be paid to desert security, which is tantamount to border security. This is because if the routes used by smugglers inside the country are destroyed, the pressures on the borders will decrease. But if the desert area lacks the necessary security umbrella, the borders will be vulnerable because the desert and the borders are linked and the security of one complements that of the other.

The commander of the Islamic Revolution Committee of Kerman Province concluded his remarks by briefly listing the operations by the committee in 1368 as follows:

1. 59 operations against armed insurgents and smugglers.

2. 96 dead and wounded armed insurgents and smugglers.

3. 1719 drug-related arrests.

4. 138 arrests following drug enforcement operations.

5. The confiscation of a total of 72 RPG's, Dushkas [as published—possibly reference to DShK's], 14.5 (?mm) anti-aircraft guns, 181-mm mortar launchers, and rifles, grenades, and pistols along with four wireless radios.

6. The discovery of 9533 kg of drugs.

7. The arrest of 8658 drug addicts.

8. The arrest of 151 people charged with armed and other robberies.

May Day Editorial Decries U.S. 'Imperialism'

NC2205214090 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 May 90 pp 1,2

[Editorial: "Imperialism and the Repetition of a Tragedy"]

[Text] In the latter part of the 19th century, Cecil Rhodes told British rulers: "If you do not want civil wars, you should become imperialists!" He added: "Yesterday I attended a meeting of unemployed people in London's East End. I heard heated speeches, all of which were calling for greed. I was thinking about this scene on my way home, and I became further convinced about the significance of imperialism. The idea that finally came to my mind is a solution to social problems. We the colonialist rulers, in order to save the 40-million strong population of the British Empire from a bloody civil war, should gain more territory so that the additional problems of the people will be solved and new markets created for the goods that are manufactured in our factories and mines. As I have always said, the monarchy is the only solution to the problem of bread. If we do not want a civil war, we should become imperialists." (Footnote) (See the book "The Trust of Imperial Brains" published by ETTELA'AT)

And when the U.S. capitalists replaced the capitalists of the British Empire, their actions were focused precisely on these directives. They spread their claws in every direction, everywhere, and at everything, and they become imperialists in the true sense of the word. The massacre of the Chicago workers and the firing on people who were demanding bread, shelter, and the most basic of their needs, tolled the danger bell. And they saw two alternatives: They either had to spend from their own pockets or to start a civil war. But they chose a third alternative. They formed a joint army of capitalists and workers and started to fire on the deprived countries of the Third World. But despite all these, May Day continues to be a great day which we cherish because it stands for the uprising of the deprived masses against the imperialists ruling the economic world and their policies and plunderings.

Today—1 May—is workers' day. From its very beginning, the Islamic Republic of Iran has respected this day, which commemorates the workers who rose against the capitalist system ruling America. The criminal U.S. Government, which gradually entered the world's political and economic field as the heir to old British colonialism and is characterized by its corrupt nature, started its aggressions and cast nations in chains. At first America started its confrontation with the workers in the Western world. But when the star of the British Empire began to wane, it inherited Britain's throne. In Africa and Asia, the British and other European invaders did the same thing that happened to the workers in the West in the latter part of the 19th century. This process then

continued in Third World countries. And now the Americans have turned every single day of our life into a May Day.

A century has passed, and American imperialists are carrying out one kind of massacre or another every day. The only difference today is that they are not aiming their attacks at the deprived people of the Third World instead of at western workers. And they are also giving meritorious citations to the slaughterers!

George Bush decorates the commander of the American destroyer which downed an Iranian passenger plane over the Persian Gulf in 1988 and martyred dozens of people. The U.S. Senate very impudently declares Jerusalem to be the official capital of Israel and is determining the fate of the people in this part of the world from afar. Former U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger blatantly states that during Iraq's imposed war on Iran, his government supported the Iraqi regime and upset the balance of power to the benefit of the Ba'athists and to the detriment of Iran.

Every day is May Day in Lebanon, Palestine, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Arabia, Sudan, Egypt, and other places—but this time for the revolutionary, independent, and oppressed Muslims!

This is because in the latter part of the 20th century the strength of the Muslims has increased so much that it has replaced the strength of the workers in the latter part of the 19th century. Therefore, the weapons that opened fire at the workers then and created the epic of May Day are today aimed at those who created the epics of the months of Dhu al-Hijjah in Mecca, Muharram in Iran, and Ramadan in Palestine. And these are not epics for "extra wages" but for "faith and martyrdom."

It is hoped that Islamic Iran will be able to be the hearth for this moral strenth and make use of world realities in the interests of Islam, Muslims, and the deprived nations of the world.

Pakistan

Three Killed in Hyderabad Shootings

BK2205024490 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Three people were killed and eight injured in Hyderabad yesterday when some troublemakers fired indiscriminately with automatic weapons at the police, who had gone to Latifabad to arrest elements involved in criminal activities. A press note issued by the divisional commissioner last night says that the police and law enforcement agencies personnel have arrested some troublemakers along with their illegal weapons.

4 Killed in Karachi Shooting; Situation 'Tense'

BK2205153590 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Four people were killed and nine injured in shooting incidents in Pak Colony, Gul Bahar, and Nazimabad police station areas of Karachi. Abbasi Shaheed Hospital sources say that three bodies were taken to the hospital, while one injured person succumbed to his injuries after arriving at the hospital. The condition of one of the nine injured is reported to be serious. Fire Brigade sources say that a bus was set ablaze in Gul Bahar. The situation is tense, and law enforcement authorities are patrolling the areas.

Tests Successful for Scientific Rockets

BK2105162090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Test firing of two versions of scientific rockets have been successfully carried out by the SUPARCO [Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission] from its Miani Beach Flight Test Range. The experiments conducted under SUPARCO's rocket technology development program have yielded valuable data which will be used for further work in this area.

Spokesman: Military Leaves Not Canceled

BK2205012090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] An official spokesman in Rawalpindi has denied a report published in a certain section of the press that leaves of military personnel have been canceled; reserve forces have been recalled; and Pakistan International Airlines, the railways, National Logistics Cell, and other concerned organizations have been asked to remain prepared for emergency arrangements. The spokesman, however, said Pakistan is aware of the security situation, but the aforementioned report is totally baseless.

Azad Jammu-Kashmir Election Results Announced

BK2205020090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] In the elections for the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, which were held yesterday, 15 candidates have thus far been declared provisionally elected. Of these, 10 candidates belong to All Jammu, Kashmir Muslim Conference; four to Pakistan People's Party; and one to Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference.

More on Kashmir Polls

BK2205023690 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] In the elections for the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, which were held yesterday, 18 candidates have thus far been declared provisionally elected. Of these, 11 candidates belong to All Jammu, Kashmir Muslim Conference; five to Azad Kashmir People's Party; and two to Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference. [passage omitted]

Mohammad Hanif Khan, the federal minister for Kashmir affairs, has criticized the Azad Jammu and Kashmir government for making inadequate security arrangements for yesterday's elections. He said in Islamabad yesterday that due to inadequate security arrangements, four people were killed in Mirpur and other areas. He alleged that the People's Party supporters were threatened and intimated by the Muslim Conference workers.

Wide Support for Bhutto on Kashmir Noted

BK2005115890 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 May 90

[Omar Latif commentary]

[Text] The prime minister of Pakistan is on a journey of peace taking her to eight countries in the Islamic world. Her effort is to get the war clouds gathering in the horizons of the subcontinent finally dispersed. While India is preoccupied with its (?slander) and threats of war to Pakistan as a result of her failure to reach a settlement with the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan has been devotedly pursuing the path of peace. The visit of the Pakistan prime minister provides an evidence of her diligent pursuit of peace. Pakistan has often pleaded for instituting panels of important countries to monitor the situation obtaining on the borders of India and Kashmir so that its own innocence can be made evident to the world at large. All sensible suggestions, including proposals floated by Pakistan at bilateral and international levels to prevent even a skirmish between the two countries have been blatantly rejected by India. This shows sheer intransigence and aggrandizement on India's part and her total preparedness to the use of indiscriminate force.

The world scenario has been changing in favor of promoting peace and harmony. War has never resolved the intra- and the interstate problems in any part of the world. Three wars were fought on the soil of the subcontinent, but could not bring an end to the persisting problem of Kashmir. No further wild venture would make any tangible gains which India thinks it could have.

The journey of peace by Pakistan's prime minister has received a befitting response from Iran, Turkey, Syria, and Jordan which Ms. Benazir Bhutto has already visited. With a clear aim and strong pursuit for peace, one can win hearts and that has been [words indistinct] evidence. In fact, India's forcible occupation of Jammu and Kashmir is not a problem restricted to Pakistan. A great majority of Muslims are living in Kashmir occupied by India. For over 43 years, the people of Kashmir have been living as subjugated second class citizens. They have not been equally treated. All the wealth of Kashmir is being usurped by the Indian Government and her stooges. The problems of the common man have not been redressed and have been consistently on the increase and have become unbearable now.

Against this inhuman behavior, the people of occupied Kashmir are presently waging a jihad [holy war]. It is purely indigenous and without any external assistance. Their jihad is against India's tyranny. Since the beginning of 1990, India has let loose its reign of extreme brutality on all the people of occupied Kashmir. Even children and women have not been spared but heavily suffered at the hands of cruel Indian soldiers and paramilitary troops. Scores have been killed, hundreds captured, and thousands humiliated. With such goals of hatred no force can occupy the other's land. Indians have to get out of Kashmir, if not today then tomorrow. It is the ultimate fate which India must realize.

In this situation, a clarion call given by the prime minister of Jordan is heartwarming. He has ardently, rightly, and forcefully advocated for taking a common united stand by the Muslim ummah [community] in resolving the Kashmir problem. His appeal for forging an equitable and common goal to pursue is to liberate Kashmir from the Indian occupation. The ummah's unity can bring India to its knees and (?its senses) and compel her to give up its forcible occupation. Principles of justice demand that the people be given their right of self-determination. This is being demanded by the people of Kashmir and for giving them this the United Nations, India, and Pakistan are solemnly committed. The ummah is duty bound to protect the people of Kashmir from genocide. The current Indian behavior is not of today's civilized world. The ummah ought to respond to the call given by the Jordanian prime minister on demand for full justice for Kashmiris.

Leaders Comment on Killing of Kashmiri Leader

BK2105153890 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] The president and the prime minister have condemned the killing of the mirwaiz [Muslim high priest Maulvi Farooq in Srinagar].

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in a message to the family members of the martyred leader and the people of Jammu and Kashmir expressed deep grief and anguish on his death. He said the mirwaiz was an important leader and scholar of Islam who had devoted his entire life for achieving the goal of the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in her message to the bereaved family and the people of Jammu and Kashmir said the services of Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq will be long remembered not only by the people of Kashmir, but by the entire worldwide Muslim community.

Many leaders of public opinion have also condemned the killing of the mirwaiz. These include Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, president of Azad Jammu and Kashmir; Ahmad Saeed Awan, minister of state for information and broadcasting; Jammat-i-Islami Chief Qazi Hussain Ahmad, and Mr. Hameed Mufti, information secretary of Azad Kashmir People's Party.

An emergency meeting of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front was held in Muzaffarabad today which condemned the dastardly assassination of the martyred leader and paid glowing tributes to him for his services rendered in the freedom struggle of the occupied Kashmir.

Minister Reaffirms Support

BK2205114090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The minister of state for information and broadcasting, Mr. Ahmad Saeed Awan, has said that Pakistan would continue its moral and political support to Kashmiri brethren till their liberation from the Indian occupation. He was speaking at a condolence meeting held in Muzaffarabad today to pay homage to Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq, who was martyred in Srinagar yesterday. He said the whole of Pakistani nation is united on the Kashmir issue.

Other speakers also strongly condemned the assassination of Maulvi Farooq and pledged to complete the mission of liberating occupied Kashmir. A resolution adopted on the occasion urged the United Nations and other world organizations to take note of violation of human rights by Indian forces in held Kashmir. Ghaibana Namaz-i-Janazah [funeral prayer in absentia] for Maulvi Farooq and other shuhada [martyrs] was also offered.

Indian 'Massacre' Condemned

BK2305030290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has condemned the barbaric massacre of over 20 innocent Kashmiris by India forces in the occupied Kashmir. These people were martyred when the Indian forces resorted to indiscriminate and savage shooting at a 100,000-strong crowd which had assembled to mourn the death of Mirwaiz Maulvi Mohammad Farooq. The spokesman said that instead of trying to arrest the persons involved in the heinous crime, the occupying forces made the innocent people the target of their savage action to silence them. He called upon the Indian Government to take immediate steps to end bloodshed in the Kashmir Valley.

The ambassadors of China, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the European Economic Community were summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday and were apprised of Pakistan's deep anguish over the tragic assassination of Mirwaiz Maulvi Mohammad Farooq and the barbaric massacre of over 20 innocent Kashmiris by Indian security forces. It was emphasized that the international community should condemn the continued atrocities in the occupied Kashmir and India should be pressured to stop the savage use of force to suppress the Kashmiri people's struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination.

*Rabbani, Hekmatyar Clash Leaves 24 Dead

90AS0070A Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 1 May 90 p 12

[Text] An armed clash between emigrants and mujahidin of Hekmatyar's Hezb-e Eslami and Rabbani's Jamiyat-e Eslami inside Pakistan left at least 24 dead.

Mujahidin sources in Peshawar announcing this report to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY said: The clash began last Friday [27 April] between emigrants at Camp Sawabi Waq, 80 kilometers to the east of Peshawar, and continued until Sunday night. According to these sources, this clash is a continuation of the conflict between the mujahidin commanders of Hezb-e Eslami and Jamiyat-e Eslami within Afghanistan, which has spread to the refugee camps in Pakistan.

It is to be noted that the armed clashes between the Hezb-e Eslami of Afghanistan led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and the Jamiyat-e Eslami of Afghanistan led by Burhanuddin Rabbani have left tens of killed and wounded, especially in the last six months after the execution of a group of mujahidin commanders by Hezb-e Eslami.